

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVII.
NUMBER 29.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, JULY 19, 1880.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH JULY.

THERE WAS A SOIREE lately at Hackney at which Mr. Fawcett spoke. He said that nothing was more remarkable and gratifying connected with the recent election at Hackney than the remarkable small cost at which that great victory was won by the Liberals. He continued: "Hackney was one of the five or six greatest constituencies in England; and, excluding the necessary expenses of the returning officer, Mr. Holms and himself did not spend in the recent election a sum of more than £350." This is very gratifying news. The subscriptions raised by the British Indian Association, and which we understand have been remitted to Mr. Fawcett, may be then funded and put in the hands of some trustees in the same manner as in 1874, for the payment of the future election expenses of Mr. Fawcett.

ADVERTING to India Mr. Fawcett said: "He asked if it could be doubted that the subject of India, and especially of Indian finance, must occupy a prominent place in public attention and in the attention of Parliament for many a long year to come. There had been lately disclosed a most grave instance of financial mismanagement in connexion with Indian affairs. (Hear, hear.) One month there was a surplus of £450,000; in the next month, as if by the spirit of magic, that surplus was converted into a deficit of four millions. The circumstances connected with this extraordinary change would, of course, have to be calmly and carefully inquired into, and he hoped they would not too hastily rush to the conclusion that there was no one to blame except the authorities in India. Whenever the present system of administering the finances of India came to be inquired into, he believed it would be discovered that at the time the East India Company was abolished many safeguards against extraordinary expenditure and many securities for economy were swept away, and that the safeguards and securities which had been substituted for them had to a great extent proved impotent. He knew of no subject which could better or more worthily engage the attention of the Government and the attention of statesmen than the need for so changing the present system of the Government of India as to render the control over the expenditure of money more effective than it was at the present time."

And the best reform in this direction would be to give the tax-payers of India some voice in the administration of the finances.

MR. FAWCETT thus spoke of the protest of the Protestant bigots against the appointment of Lord Ripon to the Viceroyalty of India because his Lordship is a Catholic:

Mr. Gladstone (cheers) had been in certain quarters bitterly attacked because he had made Lord Ripon, a Catholic, Viceroy of India. (Cheers.) As a member of the Government over which Mr. Gladstone presided, the right hon. gentleman said, he should be wanting in loyalty to him if he did not frankly declare his opinion upon this question. When last he addressed a meeting in that hall, he had said that possibly from that platform he should again some day unfurl the banner of religious equality, and he never should forget the enthusiasm with which that announcement was received. (Cheers.) Yes, he would unfurl the banner of religious equality that evening, and he would unfurl it with this maxim emblazoned upon it—"That religious equality which is not based upon religious toleration is an empty farce and an idle name." (Loud cheers.) One-sixth of the population of this country were Catholics. Mr. Gladstone, in forming his Government, had to fill up some 40 or 50 offices, and, one-sixth of the population being Catholics, he gave out of the 40 or 50 two places to Catholics, and immediately there was an outcry about what he had done. And by whom, forsooth was this outcry raised? Why, by the very persons who, would shout with enthusiasm in favour of the principle of religious equality. (Hear) If they said that Lord Ripon and Lord Kenmare were appointed to important political offices by Mr. Gladstone when he could have appointed more capable men to those offices, that would be a legitimate subject for adverse remark; but, so far as he had been able to gather, and he thought he had read every speech that had been delivered on the subject, no single person who had objected to these appointments had based his objections upon the ground of the incapacity of the gentlemen so appointed. The sole objection was that they happened to belong to the Catholic religion. (Shame.) They might as well cast seed upon a barren rock and expect it to take root and flourish, as expect that religious equality could

exist in a nation unless it was based upon the great and sacred principle of complete religious toleration. (Hear, hear.)

India stands simply amazed at the religious bigotry which prevails in England.

WE TAKE from the English papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence:

The Archives of the India Office.

The Marquis of Hartington stated, in answer to Sir E. Wilmot, that the memorial presented in 1868 to the Secretary of State for India by Mr. W. Taylor, formerly Commissioner of Patna, was missing from the India Office. He believed, however, that a copy of the memorial had been printed with the papers lately presented to the House. Four or five letters relating to the memorial were also missing from the India Office, but a copy of the printed pamphlet forming an appendix to the memorial was at present in the library of the House for the use of hon. members who took an interest in this case.

Indian Duties on Salt.

Mr. W. Egerton asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been directed to the fact that differential duties of £1 a ton were now levied in Bengal on English salt as against the excise manufactured salt of the Bengal coast, and whether he would urge on the Indian Government the expediency of having the duties equalised.

The Marquis of Hartington said that some unofficial correspondence had passed between himself and the chairman of the Cheshire Chamber of Commerce on the subject, and that they had been asked to embody the grievances of which they complained in a formal memorial. After that document had been received the facts of the case would be laid before the Indian Government, and they would be asked to take the matter into their serious consideration.

The Army in India.

The Marquis of Hartington stated, in answer to Mr. E. Noel, that the report of the special commission, presided over by Sir Ashley Eden to inquire into the organisation and expenditure of the Army in India, had been received at the India Office. It was accompanied by the despatch from the Government of India dated Feb. 4, 1880 in which they expressed a hope that they would shortly be able to state their conclusions on the report to the Home Government. That further explanation had not, however, been yet received, and until the views of the Government of India were in the possession of the Secretary of State for India and until some decision had been formed, it would not be possible for him to lay the report on the table of the House.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY.

THE FAILURE is announced of Messrs. Horsley, Palmer, Stirling and Co., of 79½ Gracechurch Street, East India Agents and Bankers. The liabilities are estimated at about £70,000, part of which are covered by securities.

THE ENGLISHMAN justly complains of the arbitrary way in which the Judges of the High Court make holidays for themselves. In announcing that Mr. Justice Wilson has intimated his intention not to take half holidays on Saturday our contemporary says:

This example might well be followed by the other Judges of the High Court. At present no Judge, other than Mr. Justice Wilson, sits at all on Saturdays, and many benches, by what authority we know not, give themselves a holiday also on one other day of the week. The Chief Justice, we hear never sits on mail days, and we presume it is partly from this example, and partly from his Lordship's known anxiety to be on good terms with his colleagues, that the pious Judges have adopted a practice, which would not have been permitted by any of his Lordship's predecessors.

We are speaking within the mark when we say that it not unfrequently happens that a pair of Judges, forming a bench on the appellate side, take their seats at from half-past 11 to 12 o'clock, are absent at tiffin for nearly three quarters of an hour, and at, or before, 4 P.M. leave a couple of empty chairs, a plethoric bench clerk, and a group of yawning pleaders to contemplate their premature flight, and to make merry over the increasing arrears on the file of the High Court.

Our contemporary to-day makes some qualifications, but he is in the main right. But in the days of Sir Barnes Peacock the discipline was quite different. Considering the number of holidays which the High Court Judges enjoy including the Saturday holiday and the short hours of their work, we think it is not too much to say that the Judges of the High Court work for about half the year, but pocket pay for the whole year. Is not this a clear breach of contract?

AT THE United Service Institution at Simla Mr. Sanderson, the Superintendent of Elephant Kheddahs at Dakka, delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Elephant, its natural history, and the modes of capturing and taming it." It was attended by the Viceroy and Members of Council and other big wigs. The lecturer gave some very interesting particulars. He said that there is a mystery about dead elephants. No one has ever apparently seen the remains

of a dead elephant and the belief is common among some wild tribes that wild elephants never die; whilst others believe that there is a place unseen by human eye to which they retire to end their days. In Mr. Sanderson's wanderings for years through elephant jungles he has only seen the remains of one female elephant which died giving birth to a calf, and of one elephant drowned in a mountain torrent. Not only has he never seen the remains of an elephant that had died a natural death, but he has never met anyone among the jungle tribes or professional hunters who had. The Cingalese have a superstition that, on feeling the approach of dissolution, the elephant retires to a solitary valley and there resigns himself to death. There is a similar belief in India. Mr. Sanderson, however, is inclined to think that the longevity of elephants may to a great extent account for their remains rarely or never being found.

RAJA JAGAT SINGHA of Bijnor has established an Agricultural Institute. It will be conducted on the same principles as the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta. Some of the most influential men both European and Native, have enrolled themselves as members. One of the Resolutions of the Society shews that the credit of the Calcutta municipality stands high in the North West. We give it below:

Resolved that the money obtained from life subscriptions be invested in the purchase of Calcutta Municipal Debentures, that such investments be made in the name of the "Bijoor Agricultural Society," and that the interest arising therefrom be spent in the same way as the interest of Rs. 15,000 already invested for the Institute by Rajah Jagat Sinha.

WE TAKE the following from the letter of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Hindu* of Madras:

Lately there have sprung up a number of good Bengal lady writers, the most accomplished and ingenious, among whom is Mrs. Sarnamoyi Ghoshal, a daughter of our venerable countryman Baboo Debendra Nath Tagore. This lady is the author of two handy novels and a melodrama. Beautiful conception and skilful delineation of characters, depth and purity of thought, richness of refined imagination and chasteness, and eloquence of style are clearly traceable in her published works. She seems to be well-read in English works of imagination and a careful student of both English and Sanscrit poets. Never before in Bengal did such a lady-writer of such real powers and abilities appear, and shed such a lustre on the literature of her country as Sarnamoyi Ghoshal.

THE MADRAS Government has passed the following Resolution on the schedule of accidents on the Madras and the South India Railways for the quarter ending the 31st March last:

The Government notice with dissatisfaction the occurrence of accidents arising from want of care on the part of drivers, such as running overpoints before they are properly held, and running through gates; both of which classes of accidents are entirely avoidable if proper attention be shown by the drivers.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

HERE IS a further statement of election expenses:

South Essex—Mr. T. C. Baring, M.P., and Colonel Makins, M. P. (Conservatives,) jointly £7,484; Messrs Buxton and Lyell (Liberal candidates) jointly £2,262, Isle of Wight.—Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Liberal member, £2,843; Mr. B. T. Cotton, unsuccessful Conservative, £3,189; Lincoln—Mr. C. Seely M. P. (Liberal), £1,324; Mr. J. Hinde Palmer M. P. (Liberal), Colonel Chaplin (Conservative candidate) £1,897; Greenwich, Mr. W. H. Stone and Mr. J. E. Saunders, unsuccessful Liberals £3,621 5s.; Mr Boord, M. P. and Baron H. de Worms, M. P., Conservatives £7166. The Monmouth borough election expenses were:—Mr. Carbutt, M. P. £1,438 11s. 9d.; Mr. Cordes, Conservative ex-member, £2,379 15s. 8d.

WE ARE not surprised to learn that the oriental movement has collapsed. "A voice from the Punjab" in the columns of the *Times of India* says that the cessation of the connection of the Punjab Schools and College with the Calcutta University will be a fatal blow to the cause of high education in the Punjab, and will be calculated to retard the progress of English education and European knowledge in this province. Again:

It was a part and parcel of Lord Lytton's retrograde and repressive policy to hamper the progress of English education in the Punjab by cutting off the connection of the Punjab Schools and College with the Calcutta University. As now better days have dawned, and Lord Ripon has taken up the reins of Government, will not His Lordship make a thorough inquiry and save education in the Punjab?

We concur. The educational policy in whole Northern India deserves the consideration of the new Viceroy.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have made their half yearly statement; which shews a profit

of Rs. 10,33,000—approximately—for the half year's working. The directors propose to apply this sum as follows:—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 percent. per annum, 9,00,000; transfer to officers' gratuity fund, 15,000; carried forward to profit and loss account of current half year Rs. 1,18,000.

A SNAKE, the first of its species, as we are told, ever brought to England, has just been domiciled in the Zoological Gardens, Regent Park. This reptile is, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, not only deadly but death itself. It is a native of India, it is fourteen inches in length, and the only thing which can be said in its favour is that it does not, like the cobra and the krait, frequent houses. "To produce a single flash," says the *Daily Telegraph* in a fine flight of eloquence, "the whole firmament groans in labour and all the mighty alchemy of earth, air, fire and water must conspire together before the right hand of angry Jove is filled."

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL is progressing so well that the New York papers are now talking about a continuation of the work entirely round the harbour connecting from Manhattan island to Long Island, thence to Staten island, thence to New Jersey, the starting point of the present tunnel.

THE GREAT EAST RIVER BRIDGE between New York and Brooklyn will be finished by July 1st of next year. It will cost \$14,000,000, and has been pronounced by M. De Lessops the greatest engineering feat in the world.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association last week:

LECT. XIII. THE ORGAN OF VOICE AND SPEECH.

By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.
(Delivered on the 8th July 1880).

This most perfect and interesting musical instrument produces sounds like a free reed pipe by means of the vocal chords which are placed at the top of the wind pipe and have their tension, elasticity and distance regulated by a complicated and admirable set of bones and muscles: the full description of which was left to the learned secretary. What makes the organ of the human voice a most interesting and unique instrument is the immense variety of *timbre* or character in the sounds it produces which enable us to recognise friends by their voice alone: this variety is due to the various dimensions and dispositions of the buccal and nasal cavities which contribute as *resonators* to the production of articulated speech. In the latter we have two chief components, the *vowels* and the *consonants*. Vowel sounds are the result of the peculiar adjustment given to the cavity of the mouth, which determine the predominance of some definite harmonies in the fundamental sounds. (This was proved by the lecturer adapting his own mouth to some tuning-forks.) The *consonants* seem to be the result of the special position or configuration of the lips, teeth, tongue just before the vowel-sound is launched into the air. The lecturer supported this explanation by causing a reed organ-pipe to imitate the human voice very closely when he regulated the emission of sound by means of the palms of his hands acting like the lips.

At the conclusion of the lecture Edison's phonograph was made to repeat several words in French, English and Hindustani to the delight of the audience.

THURSDAY, 15TH JULY.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Chunnilal Gupta, a Senior Assistant, Bengal Office, which melancholy event occurred on Tuesday last. He was an excellent English scholar, and was considered a very useful and efficient assistant in the Bengal Secretariat. He was a guileless man, and his death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

A CIVILIAN thus writes to the *Pioneer* about the liberty of the subject in India:

I wish to interest you in the case of a native of this country; one who does not receive pay from Government, who would not be noticed even in a precedence list, and who has yet a claim to public attention. My friend is a handiworkman in a small way; earning, on an average, Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 a month. His position is that of an independent artisan. He came the other day, however, to ask for a certificate saying that he was my servant. The tahsildar, he said, ordered by the magistrate, had ordered him, with some others of the same craft, to do some work for the *Sirkar*. He was to leave his home, give up the work on which he was then engaged, and do what he was told. "They will give me a great deal of trouble," he said, "and as likely as not, I shall not get paid properly." I advised my friend to resist the tahsildar, and told him he was not obliged to work for anybody unless he liked. "Ab! Sabib," he said, "they will make me go, unless your honour writes that I am your honour's servant." And from other cases which have come under my notice, I verily believe that the man was perfectly right. Now, why in a large Indian city is this kind of oppression possible?

We wish the P. had considered this question.

Messrs. PUTICK AND SIMPSON of London has sent us a catalogue of music copyrights lately sold by them, which fetched almost fabulous prices. The sale occupied six days and realized upwards of £16,000. As a dry catalogue of the prices will not interest many of our readers we withhold their publication.

WE SEE it stated that an American newspaper, published in Tiflis, under the name of Ashak, re-

cently collected no less than 27,000 roubles for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Asia Minor.

THE FOLLOWING remarks on the genuine Persian language, as it is spoken in the country of its birth, will undeceive many of the Indian learners of the language:

In a language so extensively spoken as modern Persian, it is certain that many differing dialects will be found. The Persians themselves say that you will hear a different accent spoken at every one of the gates of Tehran. The most fashionable Persian at the present day is of course that of the Court of the Kajar King, where it is a good deal mixed with the native Turkish of the nomad tribe. The purest is reputed to be that of Shiraz. In India the natives pronounce the language exactly like Hindustani. The Afghans also have a pronunciation of their own. Bombay is the place in all India where the Persian language can be most readily and correctly acquired, and we would advise all officers who apply for leave to study Persian to take their leave to Bombay. Men who have learnt it at Madras or Calcutta, find that they have much to unlearn and much to still acquire, when they pass beyond the borders of India. Natives of Persia who can teach are only to be found at Bombay; and though the Indian Munshis can coach one through the text-books, a correct idiom and pronunciation can only be acquired from a native Persian. In Bombay there is a considerable Persian colony, among whom good teachers are to be found. The chair of Professor of Persian and Arabic at the Elphinstone College is filled by one of the ablest Oriental scholars of our day, himself a native of Persia. Persian books can be obtained there more easily than in other parts of India. The language is treated there as a living language, and the examiners study a man's fitness for intercourse with his fellow men, and not his capacity for unearthing the meaning of pedantic and abstruse writers of bygone ages, as at the Calcutta examinations.

THE LUCKNOW TIMES gives the following interesting account of the growth and manufacture of Chinese white wax:

The white wax of Sze-chuen, China, is most peculiar in its growth. We observe that Baron Richthofen estimates the value of the annual crop, on the average at about £550,000. In 1879, upwards of £81,000 worth of this curious entomological secretion was exported from the sea port of Hankow alone. White wax is the mere exudation of an insect in a state of disease, aggravated probably by the operation of an uncongenial climate, and favoured by the presence of a tree for which the creature has an affinity. In the Keenchan district, an evergreen, known as the *ligustrum lucidum*, thrives in abundance, and on its twigs in the spring of the year countless flies swarm like a brown film. The branches soon become covered with a white, soapy incrustation that increases in volume until the commencement of the fall of the year, when the sprays are cut off and immersed in water, which is kept boiling. The viscid substance rises to the surface, and is skimmed off, melted, and allowed to cool in deep pans. It was accidentally discovered that, by transporting the insects from their native district to the more vigorous one of Keating Fu, in the north of the province, their capability of discharging wax was largely augmented, a property which was promptly and extensively availed of by the Sze-chuen traders. The period between morning and evening is chosen for conveyance, because many hours of sunlight would precipitate the hatching. This should take place only after the females have been attached to the trees. Arrived at their destination, six or more of the mothers—which are enormously prolific—are tied, wrapped in a palm leaf, to a member of the *ligustrum*. A few days later the young flies are swarming on the twigs, where they fulfil their mission by the month of August. Then they perish in the cauldrons, where the results of their brief existence are collected. It is said that this peculiar industry requires the exercise of great care, forethought, and experience.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE GAZETTE gives the following recipe for the treatment of sun-stroke on the authority of Dr. Benjamin Ridge:—Place the patient in a recumbent position in a dark room, and apply hot fomentations to the head and down the spine as well as to the extremities.

FRIDAY, 16TH JULY.

MR. BURGESS has written a characteristic letter to the *Bombay Review* anent his differences with Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. *Perfervidum ingenium Sclorum* says, "Dr. Rajendralala, if he cannot reason calmly, is so perfect an adept at throwing dust in the reader's eyes, that it is almost in vain to expose his errors. Like the pachydermata, he feels a home thrust so little, that his 'persistence in error' is unshaken. He won't see when he is in the wrong, and in his attempts at a reply, he always evades what is most damaging, while he acts on the vulgar principle of throwing plenty of dirt in the hope that in the eyes of the ignorant 'some may seem to stick.' The charge of thick-skinnedness is very true. The Doctor feels not the least the most vehement onslaught of his opponent, and laughs to scorn the most virulent invective. This doubtless is very annoying, but we cannot help thinking that Mr. Burgess has gone to work with more intrepidity than judgment. There are chinks in the Doctor's armour, and it would be well to discover them first, and then to aim thereat. This done, Mr. Burgess will find that his adversary is quite as amenable to pain as other people. It is useless wasting good powder and shot on the rumps of a rhinoceros. Mr. Burgess feels this sadly, and pitiously exclaims: 'It is impossible for me, however, at this distance from India, to reply to his attacks (even if I could stoop to notice some of them) in time to be of any interest to any one: I can, however, defend my opinions if I care to do so without, like him, descending to vulgar personalities and throwing dirt—which are not regarded by competent judges as arguments.' We shall be glad to notice his defence when it comes. Mr.

Burgess is somewhat out in his reckoning, for he ran full tilt to the attack by way of a bravado, and the stooping came from the other side. The resolve to avoid "vulgar personalities" is a good one. Had it been adopted when he first rushed to print his prophecy that "the literary reputation of the Bengali Babu would soon share the fate of Jonah's gourd," it would have saved him a great deal of annoyance and unpleasant exposures. The feeling of injured innocence now cannot atone for his first indiscretion.

THE EDITOR of the *Bombay Review*, commenting on Mr. Burgess's letter, adds "since the letter in question was published, other letters from Dr. Rajendralala have appeared in our columns; and there are 'competent judges' who will be able to say whether 'throwing dust' and 'dirt throwing' are suitable terms to apply to the trenchant and necessarily aggressive, sometimes derisive, propositions in which the *Calcutta Savant* has sought to hold his own. There has grown up a sort of Popery or Positivism in connection with these, as one would suppose, purely scientific studies—of which dogmatic ministrations, Dr. Fergusson and his immediate disciples are exemplars; but Dr. Rajendralala is a Protestant and an Eclectic, and as such to be valued by all lovers of freedom of opinion."

THE CHARITABLE dispensaries and hospitals in Bengal were maintained in 1879 at a cost of Rs. 5,73,597 of which Rs. 1,72,434-8 were received from Government; Local, Municipal, and other Funds contributed Rs. 96,900; Rs. 32,594-9-0 were received as interest on investments; subscriptions, Rs. 1,55,383-10; and proceeds of sale of securities Rs. 7,600. The difference of Rs. 1,08,685 is the opening floating balance.

A CORRESPONDENT draws the attention of the district authorities of Hooghly to the miserable plight in which Jirat Bullaghar has been placed from Malaria fever, and specially to the mischief which is being done by a quack doctor who from utter absence of competition does any thing he pleases as regards the matter of medical treatment. It is better, however, that the so-called "quack doctor" should minister to the relief of the poor, than that they should be left without any medical aid.

THE RESULTS of the measures adopted in Bengal for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1879 show that 1264 persons were killed by wild animals and the number killed by snakes was 9,515; the number of cattle killed was 12,046. The number of wild animals destroyed was 5,543, and the number of snakes destroyed was 21,102. The total amount paid in rewards was Rs. 28,370-14; of this sum Rs. 24,922-11 was paid for the destruction of wild animals other than snakes, and Rs. 3441-3 for the destruction of snakes. Of the total amount paid for the destruction of snakes Rs. 559-13 were contributed by municipalities: no reward was paid in the Suburbs of Calcutta. In the districts of Howrah and Bograh the amount of reward paid was below Rs. 10. The largest amount of reward was paid in the Bhaugulpore Division. What a commentary on the arms Act which prohibits the use of even spears and daos!

THE INHABITANTS of Howrah are going to petition His Honor the Lieutenant Governor against the resolution of the Local Municipality to cut down a consecrated *Pepal* tree standing on the Grand Trunk Road to the north-west corner of the Howrah mailian. The Municipality consider the tree an obstruction on the Public Road; the petitioners urge that it is not so, as on one side of the tree three carriages can pass abreast and on the other two. To cut the tree would therefore be a wanton outrage on the religious feelings of the ratepayers.

THE WESTERN *Daily Mercury* makes some so very sensible remarks and happy suggestions on the late opium debate in Parliament that we need make no apology for reproducing them. The debate raised two issues (1) the immorality of the trade, (2) how the opium revenue can be replaced. The *Mercury*, after giving a *resumé* of the past career of Sir Madhaba Rao and the successes he achieved in the administration of Travankore, asks why could not the Indian Government utilize his services? Because for the plum which would be worthy of Sir Madhaba Rao's acceptance there were twenty favored Englishmen, that is twenty months for every plum. The *Mercury* continues, "Alter that, gentlemen, of the anti-opium Revenue Association, and you will soon do without the immoral monopoly. Let Indian brains assist to develop Indian trade to find the true sources of taxation and of income, and the monopoly will be needless. If you cannot take this broad and statesman like view, then cease to ask for the sacrifice of monopoly at the cost of the poor and grievously burthened people of India."

REFERRING to the sentence of death passed on the sailor Nairn, the *Indu-European Correspondence* observes; "The sentence, so far as we can judge, has met with general approval, and we have no doubt about that Nairn returned on shore with the set purpose of 'doing for' for some one or other, without knowing precisely whom. He was not drunk—had received no provocation whatever from the constable either at the moment or previously—and he butchered the poor wretch in the most deliberate way. *There seems to be no extenuating circumstance whatever about the deed.*" And yet a movement has been set on foot by European gentlemen to obtain a reprieve for this murderer.

WE SEE in the official report of the weather that the country south of Diamond Harbour was flooded, owing to excessive rain. There were floods in Cattuck and Pooree, which have done some damage to the crops.

SATURDAY, 20TH JULY.

JULY 13, 1830 being the date of the foundation of the first educational institution in Calcutta under the Church of Scotland by the late Dr. Alexander Duff, Jubilee Meetings in commemoration of the event were held at the Free Church Institution and the General Assembly's Institution on Tuesday last. As the meeting held at the Free Church Institution in Nimtollah Ghat Street there was a large gathering of school boys. The speakers were chiefly the ex-students and early associates of the late great missionary. Their speeches were of the usual flap doodle style of field-preachers and hedge priests, 'remarkable for senile volubility, vapid tirades against Hinduism such as were formerly indulged in by shallow and ill-informed missionaries.

BABOO BROJENDRA CHUNDER GHOSE, Teacher, Pandra Higher English School, has prepared a book of etiquette to be observed in society. The subject is a ticklish one in the present transition state of native society, with old and time-honored customs on one side and "brimless" caps on the other. We wonder how the author has avoided the Scylla of Hinduism and the Charybdis of *Ejus*.

OUR INDEFATIGABLE townsman Baboo Peary Chand Mitra has again presented the reading public with another of his literary effusions. This time it is his "stray thoughts on Spiritualism." It is seldom that we meet with a gentleman of Babu Peary Chand's age who leads such an active literary life. The learned and devout author is wholly actuated by motives of benevolence in presenting his sacred thoughts to the public, and we trust his readers will duly appreciate them.

THERE WERE 173 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 10th July of which 6 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 50 from fevers, 14 from bowel-complaints, 5 from suicide and accidents, 15 from phthisis and asthma, 23 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born 42 died between the ages of 15 days and under one year, and 25 persons died of 60 years of age and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 11.

A BRADLAUGH in Calcutta.—The following interpellations occurred at the trial of the Telegraph Stamp fraud case in the Police Court. Mr. J. C. Douglas, Superintendent of Telegraphs in charge of the Telegraph Check Office being required to swear by taking the Bible in his hand, he objected to take the Bible in his hand or to take an oath. Mr. Trevelyan, Counsel for the defence, asked leave of the Court to examine the witness's religious belief. The consent of the Court being given Mr. Trevelyan began—

What denomination do you belong to?
Mr. Douglas.—I belong to no religious sect.
Mr. Trevelyan.—Do you believe in the existence of a Deity?
Mr. Douglas.—Am I bound to answer the question (To the Magistrate).
Magistrate.—Yes, certainly.
Mr. Douglas.—Well, I do not.
Mr. Trevelyan.—You have been so brought up?
Mr. Douglas.—No, I gave up religion some years ago.
Mr. Trevelyan.—What value do you set on your affirmation—rather do you fear any consequences beyond those mentioned in the Penal Code if you speak an untruth?
Mr. Douglas.—The consequence I most fear is a loss of self-respect which to me is far more important than the consequences mentioned in the Penal Code. Witness after this solemnly affirmed.

THE RECENT heavy rains have told upon the temper of our humorous contemporary of the *Indian Charivari*. In his penultimate issue he forgot how the back should be presented at the sport of Leap-frog. He forgot, too, the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, and reproduced as original an old story of a little girl, ordered to divide a chocolate between herself and her brother, eating the chocolate herself and giving the wrapper to her junior which appeared in the London *Punch* some months ago. In his

last cartoon he has a goggle-eyed human head set on a turkey's body, to indicate Turkey preparing for war, forgetting that the pose he has given is what the fowl assumes when in an amorous mood. The Municipal Muddle is an imitation, and like most imitations, a poor one, totally devoid of point, wit, or humor. Between it, and its archetype *Punch's* Essence of Parliament, the difference is as between chalk and cheese.

THE British Medical Journal reports that lately at Milan the remains of the "Apostle of Cremation," Giovanni Palli, were disposed of according to that system, the ceremony being conducted by the Cremation Society, and telegrams of condolence being received from a number of *Sapants*. This is the sixty-eighth case of Cremation in Milan since 1876.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. The Vyabahara Mayukha, and Yajnuvalkyya Smriti in original with English translation with an introduction. By Rao Sahab Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I. M. R. A. S. 2. Mahommed Buddha and Christ. Four lectures on natural and revealed Religion. By Marcus Dods D. D. 3. Report of the Oriental College, Lahore, 1879. 4. Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 1879. 5. Administration Report of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal for 1879-80. 6. Stray Thoughts on Spiritualism. By Peary Chand Mitra. 7. Paricharika, a Bengali monthly for Assar, 1287 B. E. S. Chhinna Kosum Har or detached pieces of a garland of flowers, being fugitive poems in Bengali. By Soorendra Nath Ghose. 9. Report of the Canning College, Lucknow, for the year 1879-80.

THE LAST three numbers of the Bengali Magazine, *Nalini*, are before us. The numbers contain many readable articles. It is conducted by Babu Narendranath Basu, already known to literary fame. We wish the *Maga* every success.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, July 10th.—The Irish Evictions Compensation Bill met with great opposition in the House of Commons last night, and a long and animated discussion took place. The Home Rule members opposed the Government amendments.

Berlin, July 9th.—The Chinese have captured the Russian explorer Prjavalzky and pillaged a Russian caravan. General Skobeleff has sent officers to Orenburg to hire 5,000 camels.

Paris, July 9th.—The French Senate have voted an amendment to the Amnesty Bill, excepting assassins and incendiaries whose sentences were passed for crimes not committed under the Commune.

10th.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill of Amnesty, as amended by the Senate.

Constantinople, July 10th.—Husein Husni has been appointed Minister of War, replacing Osman Pasha.

14th.—The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad, stating that it cannot consent to the cession of Janina, Previsa and Larissa, because their populations are Turkish. Every possible concession, however, the Porte is willing to make. Some German officials have been employed to assist in the reorganisation of Turkish finances.

15th.—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers presented a collective note to the Porte to-day.

14th.—The national fête was celebrated to-day with great splendour and amid much enthusiasm.

12th.—Further correspondence relating to the deficit in the Indian Budget has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. In a minute by Sir John Strachey he attributes the failure he made in the estimates to ignorance current regarding the actual cost of the war—ignorance mainly due to the defective system of keeping military accounts. In a despatch from the Viceroy of June 1st he says the errors cannot be explained by a reference only to the defects of the system of mistakes of individual subordinate officers, and that it is incumbent on the Indian Government to make a rigid scrutiny with view to preventing the recurrence of serious errors.

12th.—In the official correspondence on the Indian deficit is printed a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 7th June replying to a letter of the Indian Government dated 4th March in which the explanations offered Lord Hartington considers are unsatisfactory and insufficient. His Lordship further says that the estimates of 1880-81 were not sufficient even to meet the outstanding charges of 1879-80. He is therefore unable to understand how the Indian Government arrived at the conclusion that there was no apparent cause to distrust the adequacy of the estimates prepared by the department of the Controller of military accounts.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE. (210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 20th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Voltaic Electricity. Different forms of the Galvanic Battery.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Wednesday, the 21st Inst., at 5 P. M.

Subject: Compounds of Nitrogen and Oxygen.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father A. De Peneranda, S. J., on Thursday, the 22nd Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Earth in Space and Time.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 23rd Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Expansion of bodies by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 24th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Aluminium.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1880.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S DEFENCE.

THE second Government despatch on the error in the Budget, with its two-fold annexures, has served only to immerse its authors deeper into the mire. In its first attempt to save itself the Government got hold of a chivalrous knight to proclaim, in the bitterness of his heart, *me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum*; but it would not do. And Sir John has now come to the rescue, saying:

*Mea fraus omnis: nihil iste nec ausus,
Nec potuit, cœlum hoc, et conscia sidera testor.*

He does so, however, not in the words of Virgil, but in thirty-three long and tedious paras of red-tape English, in which the sincerity of the plea is sadly marred by references to certain yet unknown offenders who had betrayed him. The error worked out by Sir John, amounts to £4,214,000; but this is not all. He says "To this large excess some considerable addition should, probably, be made, because, as has been pointed out, the net recorded expenditure ordinarily exceeds the disbursements; so that there remains a very large sum which must be eventually adjusted in the Finance and Revenue accounts, as Military expenditure in India, in excess of the estimates of 1879-80 and 1880-81." Elsewhere we are told that "considering all the facts and probabilities of the case it appears to me hardly possible to doubt that the fears expressed in our despatch of the 4th of May will be justified, and that the ultimate cost of the war will largely exceed the sum of 10,000,000*l.* which was then named with so much hesitation. With our present knowledge I can not feel any confidence that even if the war is brought to a termination as soon as we now anticipate, it will cost, independently of the frontier railways, less than 15,000,000*l.*" This was what was guessed at by the outside public eight or ten months ago, and for which they earned the bitterest invectives of Sir John. The public had no knowledge of the accounts kept by the Finance Department, but Sir John had; and yet the former was right, and the latter wrong. Sir John knew, too, that with a much smaller army and less extensive field the first Afghan campaign cost over 14 crores of rupees, and that within the last forty years the cost of warfare has increased excessively, and yet he took no notice of the facts, and followed, according to his own showing, the lead of the Military accountant. Even now he is not frank, for he omits the cost of the frontier railways from the cost of the war, and yet he knows perfectly well that the cost of those railways are as legitimately connected with the war, as the cost of the mules and the camels which carried war materials to the front. These railways will add at least ten crores to the cost of the unholy attempt to deprive an unoffending nation of its independence.

The explanation given of how the error originated is that "when the military estimates were before the Government in the Financial Department, the latest completed military accounts were those for October 1879, they showed a net expenditure in the first seven months of the year 1879-80 of 7,161,000*l.* being only 724,600*l.* more than the corresponding expenditure of 1878-79 and only 1,061,000*l.* more than the least corresponding expenditure during the preceding ten years." This was doubtless all correct, but the conclusion drawn from these figures is startling. It is said "There was nothing in these figures to suggest any distrust of the departmental estimates." Sir John is either deceiving himself or the public when he thinks that a statement to the effect that 72,46,000 rupees was the net total cost of an army of sixty thousand fighting men in a foreign and difficultly-accessible country where every thing had to be carried at a heavy cost, contains

nothing "to suggest any distrust" of its accuracy. The person, who in the responsible position of Finance Minister of a large empire could think so must be declared to be unacquainted with the very A. B. C. of his duties. The "advances recoverable," i. e. the advances made from civil treasuries to meet the cost of the war, he knew perfectly well, could not be adjusted until long after date, and yet, he relied upon the net balanced account of the first seven months of the year, and did not enquire what the advances amounted to. He admits that "it is the duty of the Government to make intelligent use of the Finance and Revenue Accounts and estimates laid before it, and to correct the estimates by any fresh information in its possession," and it was in this duty, the public complain, the Government has most lamentably failed. The explanation offered for this failure is:

"A costly trained agency is provided whose whole time and attention is devoted to the record of the public accounts, and periodically to the preparation of the public estimates. An elaborate system and carefully considered rules are prescribed for the guidance of this agency. The Government is bound to introduce any improvement in that system which experience may suggest and to correct any defect which may come to light; but only mischief and confusion would ensue if the Government were to interfere with the Account Department in the discharge of its daily duties, or to test, by extraneous checks, the correctness of its work. Any such misdirected activity would, almost inevitably, result in the formation of a second and less trustworthy system of public accounts, in a weakening of the proper sense of their responsibilities on the part of the Account Officers, and in a dissipation of energy injurious to the public interests. The true policy in this matter lies in the proper division of labour and not in the interference of one Department with the proper functions of another."

This is perfectly true when applied to "daily" routine matters, and yet the argument involves a gross fallacy, for it attempts to apply to a very extraordinary and momentous question the rules intended for "daily" routine. From his using the word "daily" it is evident, Sir John knows what he is about, and by applying it to the very exceptional case of the Afghan war, he has tried obviously to mislead the public. We are at one with him in believing that the responsible advisers of Government failed in their duty; that the Military and the Military Finance Departments prepared blundering estimates; that the Comptroller General was very late in bringing to the notice of Government the increasing drain from the Punjab treasuries on account of the war; had they not failed there would have been no scandal. But we cannot, and the public cannot, help asking what is the use of the Finance Minister and the Finance Department if they are not in a position to check the work of the offices and the officers placed under them? They are surely not intended to serve only as media of communication between those officers and the Secretary of State on the one hand, and the public on the other. If they are no better, the sooner they are done with the better for the public. The Accountants and Comptrollers in the several departments can as well issue their estimates without the intervention of a Minister. The theory of a Finance Minister is that we have in him an officer of the highest standing, checking, revising, correcting and controlling the works of the departmental heads, and issuing estimates and statements under his *imprimatur* to assure the public and his superiors, that they have been subjected to the fullest scrutiny; but if this cannot be done and the Minister be allowed to plead that he issues without any scrutiny papers as they are submitted to him by his subordinates and that on the ground of not weakening their responsibilities the *raison d'être* of his office ceases altogether. We cannot illustrate this better than by quoting Sir John's own words on the subject. He says:

"I do not say this by way of apology. It is clear to me that it is quite impossible and would be altogether unfair to throw the whole fault either on the system or on the officers of Account. The Military Department of the Government must accept the blame of having recommended to the Financial Department totally inadequate estimates and the Financial Department must accept the blame of having adopted them. If the system was bad it was the business of the Government to have found this out, and to have amended it. Our responsibility is indisputable, it cannot be extenuated, nor must it be obscured by any investigations which are made either into the system of accounts or into the conduct of individual officers."

And this passage we take to be the modern imperial version of the couplet from Virgil quoted above. It might have been condensed into a

fewer words: *five* would have sufficed, and they are "*mea culpa*, my Lord Hartington!"

THE RUIN OF AN INDIAN PROVINCE.

THIS is the title of a letter, which Mr. C. O'Donnell, Bengal Civilian, has addressed to the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India. The object of this letter is to expose the wretched condition of the Behar peasantry, and no one can rise from a perusal of it without being perfectly satisfied of the truthfulness of the picture drawn by him. The evidences he has adduced are, indeed, irrefragable. Mr. O'Donnell sets out by first drawing attention to recent legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the Deccan ryot:

You are aware, my Lord, that a kind of anti-usury law was passed last year by the Council of the late Viceroy, Lord Lytton, for the relief of the Bombay ryots at the expense of their native creditors, on the ground that their ruin was brought about by the greed and dishonesty of native money-lenders. This, my Lord, is the official view, but the inaccurate one. If we can believe official papers of the highest authenticity, taxation and over-taxation—grinding, merciless—incredible—was the cause, and almost the sole cause. The Marwaris came to Bombay because Government made the presence of a money-lender a necessity. For years, indeed, the Marwaris succeeded in staying off the final collapse of the ryot, but even he found it impossible to meet the drain of ever-increasing taxes. He will have his reward to the full, Government having declared irrecoverable much of the money he lent to pay its own revenue. Will it not be said that our Legislature is thus proceeding to ruin the merchant class, of which the Marwaris form the richest and most enterprising section, after our revenue system has beggared its constituents? Can we wonder if all native India cries out that an act of spoliation has been added to many acts of misgovernment? Is resentment unnatural under these circumstances on the part of the Bombay people, when Government poses as a kind of beneficent Providence interfering to save a lazy and improvident peasantry from the unscrupulous knavery of their brethren of the town?

The *Hindoo Patriot* of November 10, 1879, remarks:—"The rigid collection of Government assessment drives the ryot into the arms of the money-lender, and then the Government, confiscates the property of the creditor and relieves the ryot; which is just and enlightened legislation indeed! 'This Journal is unquestionably the leading organ of native opinion, and is edited by the Hon. Krishna Das Pal, C. I. E., the able and accomplished Bengali member of the Bengal Legislative Council.'"

He then passes on to Behar of which he speaks in the following terms:

When Behar is nowadays mentioned, its name usually calls to mind little but the fact that one of the most fertile tracts in India has become notorious as the scene of frequent famines, and that its inhabitants, naturally a robust and healthy people, are among the most poverty-stricken and least happy subjects of the Empire. This unsatisfactory state of things is attributable to three main causes. These are (1) the rack-renting of their tenantry by the landlords, who farm out the rent-collections of their estates in parcels to speculating middlemen on short leases, each parcel usually consisting of a village with the lands attached; (2) the mismanagement by Government, as Court of Wards of the vast estates of the minor Maharajas of Darbhanga and Patna, the two greatest landholders of Behar, and the disastrous example and encouragement thereby given to the worst malpractices of the landlords; and (3) the eviction and oppression of the farmers by European adventurers for the purpose of indigo-planting, often with the support of officials of the highest local position.

And he piles evidence upon evidence in support of his statements. Sir Stuart Bayley, then Commissioner of the Patna Division, and now Chief Commissioner of Assam, in response to an enquiry from Sir George Campbell, wrote "the traditional oppression ever used towards the ryots is really of the most grinding nature in many parts. 'A cultivator not in debt,' writes a Shahabad officer, 'is viewed with dislike and suspicion' and debt is their common burden. Fifty per cent. of the cultivators are in debt for grain lent by their landlords, and forty per cent. are in debt to mahajans (village merchants and bankers) for either grain or money. The latter section consists of men of some substance who can command credit; but the former are of the poorer class cultivators, and the grasp of the landlord on them is firm and unrelaxing.' Sir Richard Temple when Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, wrote: "A system of rack-renting prevails in some parts of the division; the zemindaris (great estates) are let either wholly or in part to farmers or lessees, who are thus middlemen, standing between the landowners and the actual cultivators of the soil. It is reported that the object of the rent-receivers is to exact from the ryots as much profit as they can.' 'Rents, including therein the innumerable cesses by which they are supplemented, are limited in the case of the majority of agriculturalists by little else than their inability to pay more.' Mr. O'Donnell then continues:

The late Governor of Bombay fortunately left as his successor in Bengal a man of masculine strength of character, of wide Bengal experience, but especially a man with a reputation for hitting straight at a wrong when he had convinced himself of its evil nature. Sir Ashley Eden assumed in 1877 the direction of public affairs in Bengal, and, within the first few months of his government, we meet with sentences like the following in the resolutions issued from his secretariat: "The majority of the zemindars (landlords) in Tirhoot are unfavourably mentioned, being described as grasping and oppressive to their tenantry." "In the present report of the Commissioner of the Bhawalpur division, a lamentable account is given by the sub-divisional officers of the state of things in the Banka subdivision; two thirds of which are leased out in farms to nonresident speculators, while the remaining one-third at least half of the landlords also are non-resident. The farms run usually for seven years and are only renewed on payment of a heavy and increasing premium, which falls entirely on the ryots. The tenants are said to have no rights, to be subject to the exaction of forced labour to illegal distraint, and to numerous illegal cesses, while the collections are made by an unscrupulous host of up-country peadars (bailiffs of the fierce races of Northern Hindustan). There can be no doubt whatever that the combined influence of zemindars and ticcadars (land-speculators) has ground the ryots of Behar down to a state of extreme depression and misery."

But nothing has yet been done to ameliorate the condition of the Behar ryot. Sir Frederic Halliday, the first Lieutenant Governor, was too busy in organizing the first independent administration of Bengal, to think of reforms of this kind. Sir John Peter Grant was occupied with the Indigo problem of Bengal. Sir Cecil Beadon took the opium ryot in hand and redressed his wrongs. Sir William Grey made an effort to rescue the Indigo ryot of Behar, but he was foiled. Sir George Campbell met with no better success. Sir Richard Temple avoided the thorny path. Sir Ashley Eden raised the warning voice in an unmistakable manner, but he has not yet been able to do much. Mr. O'Donnell thus accounts for Sir Ashley's halt in the march of improvement. He says: The character of Sir Ashley Eden is sufficiently well known to refute the suspicion that his conclusions were hastily formed and as hastily abandoned. That he shirked his task as difficult and possibly unpopular, is equally improbable. We must, therefore, seek for an explanation elsewhere; and this is to be, perhaps, found in a current and, it is believed, well-founded opinion that Behar land reform was dropped under instructions from the Government of India, and that Sir Ashley Eden, in spite of all the vigour of his pronouncements, found his hands tied by Lord Lytton acting under influences partly official and partly social, which are also very plainly designated. But what is the cause of supineness on the part of Government in this matter? Mr. O'Donnell answers the question:

It will be asked, What interest can Government possibly have in permitting the landlords of Behar to continue in courses so patently mischievous. The answer is a very sad one to give—an answer that must shock the feelings of honourable Englishmen more, perhaps, than any disclosure that has yet been made in regard to the errors or failures of Indian Government. The fact is that the most influential body of non-official Europeans in India lives and grows rich on this most evil land system, and that, acting through their official relatives, they have successfully resisted every attempt at reform. Indigo-manufacture depends on indigo-planting, and indigo-planting covers hundreds of thousands of acres with a crop that is ruin to the farmer to cultivate—hundreds of thousands of acres which are held under the worst form of the ruinous ticcadari lease. A large indigo concern ordinarily keeps in cultivation 2,000 to 5,000 acres scattered over twenty to fifty villages. This land is hardly ever held with any kind of proprietary right but is obtained on short lease from zemindars, who, either from want of money or in order to avoid the responsibilities of management, make over not defined plots suitable for indigo-growing, but the whole village *en bloc*. The planter thus becomes a rent speculator, and often pays a total rental for the village much in excess of what the zemindar has ever himself been able to collect. The consequence is that not only the inherent evils of that system exist on European plantations as on the estates of native land-speculators, but many others, evincing the most unhappy features of a violent dominant race. In the words of the *Pioneer*—"Oppressive tenures are only the basis of an evil, complicated by a dozen illegalities and a score of noxious customs, involving every relation of landlord and tenant, master and labourer, manufacturer and factory-hand. Even the grudges of money-lender and borrower—sometimes of usurer and gleslave—have added bitterness to an industry which is indigenous to the country and which but for a perverse greed of wealth, would have developed into a source of riches that might stand beside, if not rival the tobacco of America and the silk and tea of China. It would, perhaps, be impossible to point out any article of commerce which has been produced in more wholesale opposition to every economic rule. Each newly arrived planter has seemed to have set himself to work to make a fortune within the least possible time, careless of the deluge of hatred—of justice, indeed—which would surely overtake his successors."

Nor are these the only circumstances of mischief. Permit me to extract a portion of a report I lately addressed to the Bengal Government. "I may be pardoned a short digression I wrote, in order to draw attention to a disgraceful feature in the relations of the large landed proprietors and indigo-planters of Behar. The latter are ever ready to appear before their official countrymen as apologists for zemindari oppression whilst they also supply the landlords

with the most certain means of bringing recalcitrant tenants to obedience. There is hardly any rent enhancement to which the ryots will not submit rather than have their village made over in lease to an indigo planter and particularly to a planter who is believed to stand well with the officials, and be on terms of intimacy with them. There is no circumstance more potent for evil in Behar than this unscrupulous conspiracy of greedy native landlords and able and influential European adventurers against the interests of an already beggared tenantry. At another time I wrote: 'Ryots dread, with a fear we hardly appreciate, the farming of their villages in lease to a factory, and the landlord constantly makes use of this very fear to extort higher rents. I do not make this statement because it is in itself probable; but I know many instances in which rents double of those previously paid were demanded, and in some cases were obtained under the pressure of this threat.'

It was also my official duty in April of last year to draw up an official estimate of the pecuniary injury to the farmer compelled to cultivate indigo, which will aid you, my Lord in judging of the urgency of this menace. When a village is obtained in lease the first act of the planter is to appropriate to his own use one fourth or one fifth of the cultivated land's and, in doing so, he invariably selects the best fields in the village. It is true that the rent is rateably reduced; but, even if the loss could be evenly divided, every tenant in the village must be mulcted at one blow in at least a fourth or fifth part of his income. Following the best authorities as to the average outturn and price of the ordinary crops of Behar I arrived at the conclusion that Rs. 40 represented the normal value of the annual produce of an acre of fairly good land. This estimate has since been quoted with approval by Government. Taking the admitted area of indigo-cultivation in the district of Saran, where I was then employed, at 50,000 acres, it appeared that the total sum illegally and most unjustly taken from the ryots by indigo-planters in this one district amounted to twenty lakhs of rupees—an amount equal to the much-debated Customs duties on Manchester cotton goods remitted last year. Looking at the subject from another point of view, I remarked at the time: 'That a small body of speculators should in this manner appropriate an amount of money exceeding the whole Government revenue of the district of every kind (including land tax, excise license-tax, and stamp revenue), is a very remarkable fact.' The total quantity of land cultivated in indigo in Behar is not less than 250,000 acres, representing a yearly drain of fully one million sterling on this province, and which is entirely derived from the profits of struggling farmers by a process that resembles an income-tax of twenty to twenty-five per cent., or of four to five shillings in the pound. I cannot believe that the English nation will allow this state of things to continue.

It rarely happens that the planter takes proportionately to the tenant's holding. The soil favourable to his industry is usually found in large plots that include several farms, whilst leaving others untouched. The entire ruin of individual farmers results; and, as emigration affords no haven of rest, starvation or the wretched life of a day labourer is their only resource. It can hardly be wondered at that the miserable tenant sometimes seeks a more summary end for his sorrows. The *Pioneer* of the 13th August, 1877, describes the slow ruin and tragic fate of such a farmer. I need only quote the first paragraph. 'One day last November, the sub-divisional officer on tour chanced in the course of his morning ride upon a group of villagers standing by the side of a well, and in their midst the dead body of a man. Further inquiry showed that the man had drowned himself, a victim to a reckless and a cruel system of indigo-cultivation. Driven to despair at seeing himself quietly dispossessed, field after field, of the land which he had held for years, the unhappy wretch, after suffering long in silence, had found at length no other way of escape from the troubles which beset him.' The official papers in regard to this most pitiable suicide are even more outspoken. The planter guilty of the oppression that led to this tragedy was an honorary magistrate—a position equivalent to that of an English Justice of the Peace. His disregard of the law, however, was mild in comparison with the wholesale and insolent manifestations of contempt for authority in which indigo planters occasionally indulge. Only two years ago a Government minute was issued declaring, in reference to a criminal trial just concluded, that 'the Lieutenant-Governor has read these papers with great regret, as they disclose a series of lawless and violent measures adopted in regard to indigo and land disputes by a planter, on the one hand, who has hitherto borne a good name, and, on the other, by a wealthy zemindar of Tirhoot. On both sides armed parties were collected, both showed an utter indifference to and contempt for the law, and the result was one serious affray in which one man lost his life and several others were severely wounded; while a second affray was actually begun, but was fortunately stopped by the interference of the police. The whole of these occurrences are distinctly traceable to the faulty system under which indigo is grown in Tirhoot.' The planter had, in fact, attempted to hold violent possession of and cultivate lands his lease for which had expired. Sixteen leading native rioters were imprisoned for long series of years; but the European principal, for whose benefit this scandalous outrage took place, was passed over entirely unpunished. Similar leniency was extended to the landlord.

I have referred to the relations of indigo-planters with the official class. They are admittedly of old standing—dating from the beginning of this century. To quote the *Pioneer*, the planters 'are for the most part the heirs on one side of an infamous system of landholding, which is purely of native development; and, on the other, of the violence and injustice which owe their parentage to the trading official, the "carpet-bagger" of the Honourable Company some eighty years ago. No fact is more clearly proved by the mildewed records of the Behar districts than that indigo was introduced by the medical servants of the company, worked by the revenue officers, and bolstered up by official influence.' The discreditable state of things had nearly disappeared before the transfer of government to the Crown, but came to new life in consequence of the change in the manner of recruiting the governing service. With the suppression of the old nomination system the higher class of officials lost the readiest means of providing for their sons, and were glad to find betters for them in any fairly respectable pursuit. Indigo-planting in those days was a very profitable speculation; and the best-known Indian official names, that for generations had filled the Government gazettes, began to appear more and more frequently in the lists of indigo-brokers, and side by side with well-established indigo trade-marks. The old

civilians were also so narrowly unwise as to show that they bore little affection to the competition officers, whilst the latter often found in military circles a more congenial society. In fact, the ties of social life were rarely developed between them; and, the elder officers seeking alliances elsewhere, as many daughters as sons found homes in indigo-factories. These circumstances would be of little importance but that the senior officials used their influence to make the pleasant and healthy province of Behar a special preserve for themselves at the very time that the most intimate of their relatives and friends had become the instruments by which the oppression of the people was most vigorously and mercilessly carried out. Though the roll of the Haileybury non-competition officers contains many a name of note and honour, it is still an unhappy fact that the last territory that was almost exclusively in their hands to govern has been degraded to the wretched condition I have described, by means which it is charity to call perfunctory maladministration.

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. Mr. O'Donnell does not mince matters. He has given an unvarnished tale of the sufferings of the peasantry of Behar. But he has made one great omission—he has not given any definite scheme of reform which with his local knowledge he was most competent to do.

MR. CROFT AND THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY.

It is in the nature of public institutions and associated bodies that they should depend on a few for their efficient working. It is impossible that a hundred or two hundred members of a Society should all take an equal interest in its welfare. Some few come forward with their personal exertions, while the many confine their quota to sympathy, goodwill, and periodical subscriptions. Of the few the President, whether called so, or Chairman, or Director, or Manager, and the Secretary are the foremost for initiating, working out, and controlling works. It follows as a matter of course that associated bodies work best when they have active, energetic and sympathetic Presidents and Secretaries, and languish when those officers happen to be cold, apathetic, disloyal, or antagonistic. These be trite remarks to make, but they have been suggested by the publication, in the newspapers, of some correspondence regarding the recent management of the Calcutta School-Book Society. That institution has had a long and useful career since its foundation in 1817. Under the fostering care of men like Sir Edward Hyde East, David Hare, Macaulay, Cameron, Amos, Bethune, Beadon and others it thrived and prospered, and contributed most materially to the progress of education in the country. Like the English Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge of yore, its business has been confined to the preparation, publication, and circulation of appropriate and useful school-books especially adapted for the people of Bengal; and to its honor must be said that a better collection of primers has seldom been published anywhere. Certain it is that the bulk of the Hindu community during the forty years from 1817 to 1860 owed their knowledge of the rudiments of the English language to the admirable primers issued by the Society. Things, however, have changed of late. The desire to patronise private enterprise has lead our school authorities to replace the Society's 'Readers,' by the latest outcome of the English spirit of book-making. The late Lords Lawrence and Mayo laid the greatest stress on the importance of adapting English books so as to make them, in language, ideas, scenery and subject, suitable to the requirements and the mental and social condition of Indian youths, and resolutions and orders and circulars were profusely issued from time to time to carry out that object; but the amiable failing of patronage got the better of official missives. The head of the Education Department threw his entire weight on the side of "private enterprise" and set aside, in Government schools, the Society's 'Readers' in favor of English publications. It would be out of place to criticise the books selected, but to give an idea of their style we quote a short passage from one of them. "Hal Hunt lived in America. He was just six years old, but seemed bound to make a fizz wherever he went. He was always popping up in odd places, and frightening nervous old ladies and little two year olders, who had ventured away from their mother's apron-strings. Every cat and dog for ten miles round made for the nearest port when Hal and his torn straw-hat

loomed up in the distance." We, as foreigners, are no judges of English style, so we must believe this specimen to be perfectly chaste and proper since the Head of the Education Department recommends it as the best English model for a Bengali boy of seven or eight years of age to copy. Unfortunately, however, it could not be rendered into intelligible Bengali, and consequently it failed to secure the approbation of native teachers. The Director of Public Instruction, however, was not unequal to the occasion. Seeing that some teachers still preferred the 'Readers' of the School-Book Society he, in his capacity of President of that Society, ordered that the Society should cease to print their 'Readers,' so that the teachers may be forced to use the English books they did not like; and his subordinate officers, who form the bulk of the members of the Society, were bound in fealty to their chief to carry out his wishes. The loss to the Society by this measure was great, but to the school-going community it was greater. Other steps were also taken to curtail the usefulness of the Society, and some of the most notable of these are brought to light in the correspondence just published. It appears that in March 1879 Mr. Croft wrote to Government that "the terms on which English books were supplied to Government schools and colleges through the Agency of Messrs. Brown and Company, were more favorable to purchasers than those offered by the Calcutta School-Book Society." Accordingly he recommended that the patronage of the schools should be withdrawn from the Society. As Director of Public Instruction he had perfect right to make this recommendation; but the question arises did he, in doing so, act loyally to the Society of which he was the head? Was he not, as President morally bound to watch the interests of the Society, to bring to the notice of his colleagues all irregularities, and to get them rectified? Fancy for a moment that he was the chairman of the Board of Directors of a Jute Mill, and that, instead of informing his Board that their rates were high and their gunnies of inferior quality, he told the customers that they would find better and cheaper goods elsewhere, what would be the verdict of the public in such a case? In a court of law would not his conduct have amounted to a betrayal of trust? The question of fact as to whether the rates of the School Book-Society are higher or not is quite immaterial to the issue, for if they were really higher Mr. Croft had it in his power to reduce them at any time he thought proper. As a matter of fact in April 1879, no proof of the kind was forthcoming, but in April 1880, just a year after the date of his order, he represented to Government that he, had been informed by Mr. Brown, the Secretary of the Society, that he could not as Secretary execute two orders at a less cost, without making a profit, than Rs. 1218-6, but as a private bookseller making a profit he could execute the same for Rs. 1030-12, and this has been put before the Government as conclusive against the Society. To a man of business the idea would have at once struck whence the difference? why cannot Mr. Brown as Secretary, without making any profit, execute the orders more cheaply than as a bookseller living on his profits? But it did not suggest itself to Mr. Croft, and he straight way obtained the sanction of Government to transfer the work to Mr. Brown, the bookseller. We are bound to believe that this was done in the interest of schools and not of Mr. Brown; but we cannot help thinking that as a matter of business, or courtesy Mr. Croft as President might have asked the opinion of his colleagues before he made the transfer and reported the matter to Government. He might have got returns of actuals, instead of estimates from interested parties; but that perhaps would not have suited his action of the year before. Again, at the same time, he declined to endorse the bills of the Society for the grant it received from Government, and the grant was consequently withheld. He justifies the conduct now by saying, "I stopped the grant on my own authority before the Accountant General was asked to report, in consequence of the confusion and mismanagement into which, I knew from personal investigation, that the Society's affairs had fallen." The stoppage was made in April 1879,

and the explanation was given to Government just fourteen months after, on June 16, 1880. We should be glad to know what steps Mr. Croft, as President of the Society, took to rectify the confusion and mismanagement which he had discovered? and whether or not he brought the fact to the notice of his colleagues? He was President for some time before April 1879, and the faults and irregularities complained of occurred principally if not entirely during his time, and he was responsible to the public for their occurrence and continuance. All his colleagues in the Committee of the Society were mostly his official subordinates, and it was perhaps immaterial whether he brought his acts to their notice or not; but the stoppage of a grant of Rs. 522 a month from an institution designed solely for public good, is a matter of sufficient importance to suggest the idea that he should bring the matter to the notice of Government somewhat earlier than fourteen months. His colleagues, though subordinates in another sphere, were not so as members of the Society, and had a right to know why so material a source of their income was stopped? And even as a matter of courtesy it would have been well if the necessary information had been vouchsafed in the ordinary course of business. Again, having appointed Messrs. Brown and Co. as rivals who were to take away all the customs of the Society, the propriety with which he appointed Mr. Brown of that firm to officiate as Secretary to the Society, and exercise entire control of its affairs, appears open to question. No business man who wished for the good of the Society would have thought of it for a moment, unless he wished to encompass the ruin of the Society. As a matter of fact we have been informed that since Mr. Brown has assumed charge of the Society, its sales have dwindled down from Rs. 7000 to Rs. 2500 a month, though its expenses have increased owing to Mr. Brown, though paid Rs. 400 a month, not being able to leave his own shop and attend to that of the Society, and requiring a European Assistant to work for him. We have read in an official document a recommendation by an Inspector of Schools that the Society should be abolished, and its business placed in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction. As the Director has already the management in his hands, the suggestion practically amounts to the proposition that the Committee of Management should be dissolved, and the Director should be the sole and entire master of the Society unhampered by a Committee. The assets of the Society are estimated at Rs. 150,000, and it would no doubt be a gain to the Director's office if they were made over to it; but we would faintly believe that Mr. Croft does not really wish to bring about the transfer. At the same time, from a study of the facts laid before us, we cannot help saying that his conduct towards the Society has been such as would be compatible only with a desire to bring about its ruin.

"OUR INDUSTRIAL STATUS."

SUCH is the title of an extremely interesting lecture by the First Prince of Travancore who, on the death of his brother, has recently been installed as ruler of that State. The lecture was delivered six years ago, and has now been published, with a preface, by a member of the Benares Bar. The subject discussed by the lecturer is one of very great practical importance, particularly at the present moment, when so many of our educated countrymen find it so very difficult to extract a living from this hard world. We have over and over again indicated in these columns that if educated Natives are not to starve, they must strike out independent and new careers for themselves. The lecture under notice throws out hints as to what we can do in the direction of improving our industrial status, and of increasing our wealth.

The lecturer points out, at the outset, that the industry of a country may be broadly divided into the production of raw materials and manufactures; and that in India the former has taken, and must for some time to come continue to take, pre-eminence. But there is no reason why we should be content with the production of raw materials alone. That the simpler ma-

nufactures can be successfully carried on in this country has been established beyond the shadow of a doubt. The growth of the Indian cotton trade has been followed by the establishment of spinning and weaving mills in Bombay. The enterprising people of the Western Presidency have in this matter set us an example, which is worthy of imitation throughout the length and breadth of the country. They were at first content with sending cotton to England to feed the looms of Lancashire; but they soon found out that it would be cheaper to set up mills and manufacture cotton goods here. Many mills are now at full work in Bombay; and although the powerful cotton lords of Manchester are determined to leave no stone unturned to crush the rising cotton industry of India, it may be doubted whether they will be able to compete with the Bombay mills in the production of the coarser kinds of goods. The importation of Manchester piece-goods into India, more especially of the inferior sorts, has been steadily falling off. The Lancashire manufacturers fondly hope that the exemption from the import duty of all cotton goods containing yarn of no higher number than 30s. will lead to a revival of their trade with India in the coarser kinds of goods; but they will soon find that this hope cannot be fulfilled. The plain truth is, that dishonest practices have proved more injurious to Manchester than the small import duties upon her cotton goods. So far as the manufacture of the coarser sorts of cotton goods is concerned, Manchester, in spite of what the conservatives have done for her in return for the support she gave them during the general election of 1874, can no longer compete with India. This should be our opportunity. We do not understand why cotton spinning and weaving mills should not spring up in every part of the country where the raw material is grown. The capital invested in the Bombay mills has been yielding a good return. The marked success which has attended the working of these mills should induce capitalists in other parts of the country to turn their attention to cotton manufacture. Again, the jute industry of Bengal has been greatly developed within the last few years. There can be no manner of doubt that this industry is susceptible of still greater development. The interests of our country demand that the cotton and jute industries should go on extending, and that new industries should be established.

The question is, what other useful manufacturing industries can be easily established or extended in India. The lecturer rightly holds that for some time to come we must confine ourselves to the simpler manufactures; and among other industries he recommends the extension of paper manufacture. India possesses plenty of materials suitable for the manufacture. Much valuable information on this subject is given in an exhaustive Memorandum drawn up by Mr. L. Liotard, of the Agricultural Department, and recently published by the Government of India. Considering that this country abounds with fibre-producing plants of all descriptions, the wonder really is that so little has as yet been done to extend and improve the manufacture of paper. Mr. Liotard observes:—"Numberless petty Native paper mills of very unpretending appearance are scattered throughout the Empire. One steam-power paper mill has been working in Central Bengal for some years; another such mill is shortly to be started at Lucknow in Upper India; two others are working in the Bombay Presidency; and the Bengal Government propose that paper-making should be the staple industry of the Hazareebaugh Central Jail. The local Native paper-works, for the most part, produce coarse, rough, unbleached papers, though some of them notably the bamboo papers of Kumaon, are very tough and durable. The Bally Mills make finer papers; but as yet they have not succeeded in producing well-bleached papers at a remunerative rate; and they cannot compete with European papers of any but the coarsest kinds; of the two mills working in the Bombay Presidency, the one at Girgaum, under a Parsi manager, is said to be doing well; but it is a question whether it can produce good paper to compete with European papers, which are imported in large quanti-

ties." In materials suitable for the manufacture of paper few countries in the world are richer than India, and yet she imports European papers to the value of we believe thirty lakhs per annum. This state of things cannot be too deeply regretted. "Some of India's fibrous plants," says Mr. Liotard, "grew on the sea-shore and some in its uplands; some thrive in profusion in damp marshy soils, and some spread out in dry barren tracts; some flourish in open fields under tillage, and some are reared by garden cultivation. Many of these natural products have been experimented upon in view to testing their fibre-producing properties, and have nearly all of them produced excellent fibres which can answer many industrial purposes, and can materially aid in supplying 'stock' to the paper mills in the world. Dr. Royle and Dr. Balfour say that such plants abound in India, and are capable of yielding a very abundant and never-failing supply of sufficiently cheap and excellent materials for paper-making of all kinds." It is really a wonder that the materials suitable for paper manufacture of which there exists an inexhaustible supply in India, have not as yet been fully utilized. What can be done in this country in the direction of paper manufacture has been shown by the Bally steam paper mills. "These mills," writes Mr. Liotard, "were primarily established as an adjunct to the jute mills managed by the same firm, and they began by utilising the jute refuse. Their business has greatly extended; they have tried many other materials; and they have on occasion turned out as much as 1,070 tons of paper in a year; and they would produce much more if they could obtain a sufficient supply of fibrous stuff at remunerative rates. The materials now used by the Bally mills are chiefly jute, munj grass, old rags, jute gunny, jute ropes, and old papers. They have also tested several fibres, such as the plaintain, the aloe or sagave, reha, rice-straw, &c., and they consider the two first as best adapted to produce a good quality of paper, the third being too valuable for textile fabrics. But they find that they cannot get the materials in sufficient quantities; that they cannot get a cheap fibre that would bleach and make a fairly good printing paper; and that generally the cost of carriage from the places of purchase down to their mill proves prohibitive to their successfully using materials brought from a distance." These difficulties, Mr. Liotard shows, can be overcome. The value of the bamboo as a material for making paper has been proved to demonstration by the exertions of Mr. Routledge. That well-known paper manufacturer records his conviction that bamboo, as a paper-making material, admits of no rival. When India possesses an inexhaustible supply of materials suitable for the manufacture of paper, it is a shame that she should continue to import annually thirty lakhs worth of paper from Europe.

Then, the manufacture of oils would be another field of useful industry in India. Large quantities of oil-seeds are annually exported to Europe, where they are made into oils. There is no reason whatever why the raw materials for the production of oils should not be utilized in the country. The establishment of oil manufacture will do incalculable good in the way of improving our agriculture. The exportation of oil-seeds from India causes the severe loss of large quantities of oil-cake, the value of which as manure and nourishing cattle food can hardly be exaggerated. Again, why should not soap and candles be locally manufactured? All these simpler manufactures, can be easily carried on in India. Then again, the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco ought to be an important industry in this country. But nothing useful can be done if we sit with folded hands and utter curses on our bad luck. Our educated countrymen, instead of wasting their time and energies in search of employment in the public service which is not within their reach, should turn their attention to the fields of useful industry we have indicated above. Now that Sir Ashley Eden has made arrangement for giving a technical and industrial education to our young men, we earnestly hope the latter will no longer confine their aspirations to employment in the public service, but strike out useful and independent careers for themselves.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGES AT AJMERE AND INDORE.

IN reviewing the reports on the political administration of the Central India and the Rajputana States for 1878-79, we reserved, the reader may remember, the working of the Rajkumar Colleges at Ajmere and Indore for separate notice. The importance of these institutions, which have for their aim and object the training of the future rulers of the extensive territories within the Rajputana and the Central India Agencies, cannot be overestimated. With the exception of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Kashmir, the most important feudatory states are situate in Rajputana and Central India. The public is deeply and keenly interested in the manner in which the future rulers of these states are trained in the way they should go; and it cannot, therefore, too carefully watch the working of the Mayo College at Ajmere and the Rajkumar College at Indore.

Nothing could well be more unsatisfactory than the report of the Mayo College for 1878-79. The new Principal, Captain W. Loch, contents himself with the bare record of a few dry facts and figures. He tells us how many new boys were admitted into the College during the period under report; how many withdrawals took place; how the boys kept their health; and what progress the main College building made under the unremitting exertion of Mr. Brassington, the Executive Engineer. We further learn that during the year under review three Lawn Tennis Courts were made, the gymnasium was finished, and the Racket Court made considerable progress towards completion. The public will, doubtless, be much gratified to learn that the elder boys appreciate Lawn Tennis thoroughly, and the smaller boys prefer Badminton. All, however, records the Principal of the College, apparently with a greater pride, "show a great tendency to cricket." Moreover, each boy has two mounted and one dismounted drills in the week; while the elder boys receive instruction in sword exercise. The qualifications and progress made by each individual pupil are shown in a separate statement. The information given in the statement is couched in such vague and general terms that it is quite impossible to get therefrom a correct idea of the actual improvement made by the boys. Major Bradford, the Governor General's Agent for Rajputana, thus sums up the progress made by the Mayo College during 1878-79:—"The report, which is submitted by Major St. John's successor, Captain Loch shows the number of students to have decreased from 39 to 37, there having been only 9 admissions against 11 boys withdrawn during the year. * * * The pupils are reported to be making satisfactory progress, and their conduct, both in and out of school, has been every thing that could be desired." Mr. A. C. Lyall, Major Bradford's predecessor, in his report for 1876-77 recorded with commendable frankness that, although the pupils of the Mayo College have taken to English games and sports with considerable zest and improved their physique by regular and manly exercise, they did "not take readily to book learning or school discipline." And Major St. John, Captain Loch's predecessor, in his report on the College for 1877-78, made the remarkable admission, that at the age of fifteen or sixteen the majority of the Rajput lads "seem to come to a sudden stand-still, and to become both unwilling and unable to make further progress, if, indeed, they do not actually retrograde." Are we to understand from Captain Loch's rose-coloured report that the lamentable state of things described by Mr. Lyall and Major St. John has entirely ceased to exist?

The working of the Rajkumar School at the Indore Residency during 1878-79 appears to have been almost equally unsatisfactory. The other departments of the Indore Residency College, under the able principalship of Mr. Aberigh-Mackay, did well; but not much progress was made in the Rajkumar class. Mr. Mackay reports:—"The general condition of the Residency College during the past year has been satisfactory. The number of students on the rolls and the average number attending school daily have increased. Two candidates for matriculation appeared at the last examination of the Calcutta University, and both were successful, one passing

in the First Division, and one in the Second Division. In the general examination of the Malwa Schools, held in April, the Residency College again took the first place. Mr. Khory, the Head Master appointed last year, has done very good work. His services have been a great gain to the College. The Rajkumar classes have made some progress, although study has been much interrupted by frequent holidays. Every excuse is sought for leave to return home, and some of the young Chiefs have only spent two or three months of the year in Indore." Sir Henry Daly thus writes of the Indore Residency College:—"The Rajkumar School at the Indore Residency has proved of immense benefit to the sons of Chiefs and Thakurs. The want of education among the rulers of the country has in past times been a crying evil: the reproach has, to some extent at least, been removed from Central India." Sir Henry records the interesting fact that the Maharaja Holkar's sons attended the Rajkumar class, at the Indore Residency, and sat side by side with the sons of Bhil Chiefs and Thakurs.

We are ready to admit that only a beginning has yet been made in the important work of training the future rulers of the Rajputana and Central India States. But if the small progress hitherto made had been in the right direction, we would have remained satisfied therewith in the hope that time will bring forth better fruits. The results achieved so far do not, however, give hope of a greater improvement in the future. It is true that the boys of the Rajkumar Colleges at Ajmere and Indore have taken to English games in an almost English manner; but will mere proficiency in English games, we ask, make the future rulers of Rajputana and Central India fully equal to the proper discharge of their important public duties? Lord Mayo, in inviting the assistance of the Rajputana chiefs towards the establishment of a college for the education of the sons of the Chiefs, Princes and leading Thakurs of Rajputana, said publicly in the course of his speech at the Ajmere Darbar that, "it should be an institution suited to the position and rank of the boys for whose instruction it is intended; and such a system of teaching should be founded as will be best calculated to fit them for the important duties which in after-life they will be called upon to discharge." Is the noble principle which Lord Mayo laid down being carried out in practice? The sons of Native Chiefs may learn to play Lawn Tennis, Badminton and Polo; they may take with considerable zest to dancing, hunting and all sorts of English games and manly sports; but we fail to see how all this will add to their ability to govern their states. On the contrary, the acquisition by them of foreign tastes so repugnant to the people whom they will be called up on one day to rule will alienate them from their subjects. We do not want the future rulers of the feudatory states to be mere book-worms or haggard scholars; but we insist upon the desirability of making them fit, by proper intellectual and moral training, for the responsible position which in after-life they will occupy. Proficiency in English games and sports and in dancing may make the sons of Native Chiefs agreeable companions to European ladies and gentlemen; but it cannot alone enable them to govern their states properly. The Rajkumar Colleges at Ajmere and Indore have not so far achieved any results worth the name; and they will never accomplish the noble object which has called them into existence, unless greater attention be paid to the intellectual improvement of the pupils.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE BEG to invite the attention of our readers and the public as well as that of the members of the Science Association to the notice, which appears elsewhere, of the lecture which will be delivered by the Revd. Father Peneranda S. J. at the Association on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 7½ P. M. Subject of the lecture—"Earth in Space and Time."

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn from our correspondent at Puri that the car festival of

Juggunnath has been muddled by an act of unpardonable negligence and thoughtlessness on the part of meddling Government officials. The car of Juggunnath was not dragged on the 9th instant and under the rule in vogue if it be not dragged to the Goachidi Mandir on the 9th day of the festival the car festival will be in abeyance for 12 years and the image will remain on the Ruth during that period when there will be no Moha Prosad. It appears that the Thakoor had already been moved from the temple and seated in their respective cars when the *contre-temps* occurred. We reserve our account of the mismanagement till next week.

WE CONGRATULATE Roy Kanyelal Dey, Bahadur on his election as a fellow of the Chemical Society of Great Britain. Babu Kanyelal has made chemistry the study of his life to which he has devoted the best years of his active career. His labours in the interest of this science will bear very favorable mention. The honor conferred upon our distinguished fellow-citizen has been worthily bestowed, and this recognition of his services in the cause of his favorite study is an honor done to this country. The Rai Bahadur is also an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for upwards of eighteen years. If we are not mistaken the Rai Bahadur is the first native member of the Chemical Society, and we feel proud of this distinction so nobly earned by one of our countrymen.

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Review* is one of unusual interest. Mr. R. C. Dutt's paper on the History of Kashmir is necessarily brief but it is fair summary of all that is known on the subject. Mr. Sherrings' article on the Natural History of Hindu Caste is a philosophical dissertation, only we regret that the learned writer's sectarian bias has marred the beauty of what was intended to be a critical enquiry into the philosophy of Hindu Caste. His insipid common place onslaught against Brahmins and Brahminism are quite out of place. Of the other papers we have nothing to say except that the bold opinion of Mr. Edwards in his article on "The Poor" as regards the traditional charitable institutions of the people of India have our hearty sympathy.

WE HAVE received from the Government of Bengal a batch of papers containing correspondence on the affairs of the Calcutta School-Book Society. They contain nothing which would justify us in altering our views on the measures taken by the Director of Public Instruction as expressed in our issues of the 19th and 26th April last. The report of the Accountant General appears to be off-hand, and inconclusive. It is a pity Mr. Croft has thought proper to suppress Mr. Andrew's explanation which would have enabled the public to see the report in its true light. Government should not have been kept in the dark in the matter.

AT THE DUFF JUBILEE held last week the Rev. Dr. K. M. Bannerji is reported in the *Indian Mirror* to have said: "What was conversion—what did it mean? It was turning of the mind from good to evil, and in this country, from dumb dolls to serve the living God." Is it so? Surely the learned speaker did not mean that the dumb dolls are good and the living God evil; but his reported words leave us no alternative. For our part we look upon "turning from good to evil" rank perversion.

WE SEE it stated that his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has declined to interfere with the sentence of death passed on the sailor youth Nairns by Mr. Justice Sewell-White for the murder of the native constable Golab Khan. In passing the order His Honor has directed that the prisoner should be informed that, after giving full careful consideration to the facts of the case and to the recommendation to mercy made by the jury and forwarded to him for consideration, he regrets that he can find no grounds whatever for interfering with the course of law.

We deeply regret the occasion which gave rise to this double tragedy—the violent death of an innocent man at his post of duty, and the no less violent death which awaits the ill-fated youth who perpetrated the murder. But stern justice leaves no second course for adoption. While we appreciate the feeling which actuated the gentlemen who took the lead in the movement to obtain pardon for the culprit, we cannot say they had been well-advised. If there were any case in which a criminal stood unequivocally convicted by the clearest evidence which it is possible to produce in a Court of Justice, it was the case of the unfortunate youth Nairns. His friends could not adduce any thing better than the following grounds on which to base the youth's claim to mercy. First, that the Jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous good character; second, that the prisoner is only 22 years of age and has a wife and one child resident at Dundee his native town; third, that the jury found the prisoner George Nairns committed the crime without premeditation and without *malice prepense*. If a person who has been convicted of deliberate murder on the clearest evidence can claim respite for the first two reasons we fear ninety-nine per cent. of murderers would be entitled to it. The third is unfounded. Had there been no premeditation there could have been no verdict against the culprit. *Malice prepense* is not recognised by the Indian law. The move was a very ill-judged one and has lowered the signatories in the estimation of the right-thinking public.

THE MORNING PAPERS give the following account of the industrial and art products in the Bengal Collection about to be despatched to the Melbourne Exhibition. According to the *Englishman*:

The most noticeable articles are choice collection of wood carvings from Murshedabad and silver work from Kattak and Delhi; a handsome lot of gold jewellery, set with topazes, amethysts, and other precious stones; a varied assortment, including some exceptionally fine specimens, of Dakka embroideries on silk and muslin; silk and tussar piece goods of many kinds, from different parts of Bengal; and a most interesting collection of mixed fabrics of silk and cotton, woven in coloured patterns, many of them of great beauty and richness, from Malda; Kimpore chaddars of various grades of fineness; pattsos with pashmina embroidery, and other woollen fabrics; Dakka muslins, including some very fine specimens; set of different colours, richly embroidered with coloured silks, and with silver; carpets of jail manufacture, one of them a very large and rich specimen; Monghir straw and blackwood cabinet work; grass matting of sorts, and a representative collection of Kishnagar figures by the best artists. We also noticed some curious trifles in lac, and a very fine collection of the principal woods of Bengal, in blocks polished on one side.

We were glad to see that, both in the carvings and in the embroidered and other ornamental fabrics, care had been taken to adhere to Oriental designs; the selection of those for the Dakka work especially showing great judgment and artistic taste. The mixed silk and cotton fabrics of Malda manufacture struck us as being of a character which, if once known, would be likely, in the existing state of the public taste, to meet with a large demand. The manufacture is, unfortunately, in a moribund condition, but it is probably not beyond revival. The embroidered nets should also meet with a ready sale both in the Colonies and in England.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic summary of the proceedings of the last sitting of the Vice-Regal Legislative Council held at Simla:

Simla, July 10th.—In yesterday's Legislative Council Mr. Stokes introduced a Bill to regulate the importation and transport of Petroleum, explaining its object. The Appointment of Kazis Bill was passed, after a discussion raised by the Viceroy on the subject of the powers conferred by the Bill. The compulsory Vaccination Bill was also passed after a discussion. Sir R. Egerton and Mr. Grant withdrew their former opposition to the Bill in view of the modifications made in the Select Committee. Sir R. Egerton considered that the time had not arrived for the introduction of compulsory vaccination into the Panjab, and trusted the provisions of the Bill to enable him to prevent its introduction until the public mind was more fully prepared to receive such a measure. Mr. Gibbs dwelt on the success of the Vaccination Acts in Bombay and Karachi, and hoped other municipalities and towns would follow their example. The Viceroy raised a discussion on the clause imposing a penalty of six months' imprisonment for continued refusal to vaccinate, remarking on its severity, and stating that no similar provision, so far as he was aware, existed in the English law. He supported the Bill, and acknowledged the indebtedness of the Council to Synd Ahmad, its promoter. He urged the necessity for its careful and cautious working with due regard to the feelings of the people. After some further discussion this clause was modified, providing for simple imprisonment only.

The above shows that Lord Ripon is thinking for himself, and that his sympathies are on the right side. If it becomes known that the Viceroy is likely to look into things with his own

eyes and not through the spectacles of his surroundings, members of his Council will naturally be cautious. Within a fortnight of his arrival in India Lord Dalhousie had to sit in judgment upon the Breach of Trust Bill prepared by the Law Member of his Council with the aid of the Judges of the Supreme Court, consequent on Mr. Turton's case, and his Lordship ran his pen through some important clauses. And from that day the officialdom of India stood in dread of the Marquis of Dalhousie.

It is a matter of great regret that Mr. J. P. Grant, Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, should be so far oblivious of his position as a judicial officer of high rank as to give confirmation to the current opinion that in trying sessions cases he not unfrequently forgets the functions of a judge and sinks himself to the level of a prosecutor. From the judgment of the High Court in a criminal case referred by him to that Court it would appear that one Beharilal Bose, Excise Darogah of the Bhastarra Government Distillery, was charged with having passed an incorrect record with a view to cause loss or injury to the public, he being a public servant. The prosecution was supported by the evidence of two witnesses, who themselves were excise peons but who were at enmity with the accused. The defence was that another vendor, who was distilling liquor, had transferred an extra gallon to the purchaser, for doing which there was ample opportunity. The Jury believed the story of the defence and had unanimously acquitted the prisoner. The Judge dissenting from the verdict had referred the case to the High Court. The Government did not enter appearance in support of the reference. It appeared from the proceedings that the accused had been subjected to a lengthy and severe cross-examination by the lower Court. Justice Tottenham on this point remarks:

"It seems to us the Sessions Judge went far beyond what the law contemplates in permitting the Court to examine the prisoner."

"It is not merely an examination as to points proved in evidence against the prisoner, and which he might be able to explain. It is in reality a very severe cross-examination which goes into points entirely outside the matter in question, and which tends to involve the prisoner in a line of defence which he did not himself set up, and which was found to be false by another Court &c. This sort of examination we think, is not fair to an accused person. It is not proper for the Court to cross-examine a prisoner with the apparent object of convicting him out of his own mouth of false statements and so prejudicing himself in respect of the matter with which he is charged."

With regard to the question of the Judge's dissent and the reference made by him the High Court emphatically remarks that "the Jury having come to a clear and unanimous finding of acquittal and the nature of the evidence being such that such verdict is justifiable, we do not feel that we ought to interfere, even if our opinion were opposed to that verdict."

Strong remarks were also made by the High Court in the case of Srinibash Ghose. All this is not creditable to Mr. Grant. The Government ought to give him some practical hints.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla, July 11th.—The Kasmire Band is broken to wards the Kasmire end, and away from the river. This is so far favourable as it may be closed. Ayub arrived at Farah on the 30th with his entire force. The families of the Kabul regiments reached Farah three days previously and Muhammad Omar Khan Nurzai has undertaken to protect them. The Lunah has collected a depot for provisions at Dilaram, and his cavalry patrol daily up to the Khash river. General Macpherson's brigade marched out to Killa Aushar on the 19th.

14th.—Kabul 13th July.—All the districts are perfectly quiet. Abdul Rahman reached the foot of the Kotai on Sunday, on Monday Sherka over the Kotai, and on Tuesday Koshlaw. He is expected at Tudandara four miles from Charikar, on Thursday the 15th. The difficulty of the roads and poor baggage animals are causing delay. Hashim Khan is said to have gone to Kharwar with Badshah Khan Ghilzai. Mushki Alam has recalled the Ghazis from Arghanteh, and personally chastised the leaders for their turbulent conduct. General Burrows arrived at Girishk on the 11th all well. The Helmand is fordable everywhere. Forage and wood are plentiful, and other supplies in abundance. Ayub's main body was in Bakwa on the 6th.

16th.—News from Kandahar states that on Shere Ali ordering his force to retire from camp Kadanak towards Girishk on Wednesday morning the infantry deserted in a body, taking guns, arms and ammunition, and went off towards Zemindawar. The British force crossed the river in pursuit and overtook them at Shoraki, and completely

dispersed them, killing 200 and recovering guns and baggage. The latter portion of this information still requires confirmation from Girishk. Shere Ali's cavalry numbering over one thousand, and all the officers, remained faithful. His treasury also is safe. Mohamed Jan and Musa Khan are said to have gone to Charak.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 17th July, 1880.

Our markets have during the week exhibited some signs of improvement in its import department whilst the sale of things for the export remain almost the same as before. Piece-goods continue to attract attention and large sales were made chiefly for arrival, in 39 in, Grey Shirtings and Prints. Twist continues to be neglected. Exports—5,530 chests of Tea were offered at the public sale held on the 15th instant, all were sold except 103 chests, there was a good demand and better prices were obtained than at the previous sale. Jute, the supplies of the new crop have somewhat improved, but still being quite inadequate to the demand helped the prices to maintain their high position which as ruled during the week were 4-8 @ 5-2. Daorah and Dasi have also been sold above 4 Rs.

In Rice 60,000 bags of 2 mds. of all kinds found buyers at previous rates.

In oil-seeds and wheat transactions have rather been of a limited character and price have been easier. Money market continued easy. Government securities have been steady and prices ruled for 4% 95-13 @ 95-15 and for 4½% 104-4 @ 104-6.

Joint-Shares have rather been inactive except I. G. S. in which there was some excitement, but towards the close of the week it subsided.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Gunnashi Lal, Esq., Amballa.....	13	0	0
Moulvi Ashrafuddeen Ahmed, Hooghly.....	6	10	0
Secretary Reading Club, Rajamundry.....	6	10	0
Raja Oodoyperat Singh Bahadur, Bijnee.....	13	4	0
Vice-Chairman Road Cess Committee, Burdwan.....	2	8	0
Roy Luchmepur Singh Bahadur, Baloochar.....	20	0	0
H. H. Maharaja of Burdwan.....	3	4	0
Akola N. G. Library.....	13	4	0
T. S. Narasing Rao Esq., Pleader, Chittore.....	8	0	0
Hassan Reading Club.....	6	10	0
Ghateswara Friends' Library.....	3	0	0
Bombay Town Hall Royal Asiatic Society.....	13	4	0
Satara N. G. Library.....	13	4	0
Kurson D. S. Madho Dass Esq., Bombay.....	13	4	0
Baboo Netyanund Dass, Khoorda.....	5	0	0
Annaprasad Dass, Myseningsh.....	10	0	0
Kadarnath Banerji, Midnapore.....	6	8	0
Gobindchander Ghosal, Bundeledund.....	6	10	0
Gyanchunder Roy, Nagode.....	20	0	0
Huri Dass Behary Dass, Wadhwar.....	10	0	0
Nobinchunder Sen, Furreedpore.....	20	0	0
Nundolal Mookerjee, Ghoramara.....	6	10	0
Lokenath Surma, Shibsagore.....	13	4	0
Mohimachunder Roy Chowdry, Burrisaul.....	20	0	0
Ashtosh Chowdry, Krishnaghar.....	20	0	0
Preonath Ghose, Serampore.....	5	0	0
Nasiram Ghosal, Pooree.....	13	4	0
Samsundar Chuckerbutty, Dhubri.....	7	8	0
Ombienchurn Roy Chowdry, Julpaigoree.....	20	0	0
Anundachunder Sen, Burrisaul.....	13	4	0
Bhoobonmohan Mookerji, Dinagopore.....	20	0	0
Chundeechurn Mitter, Indore.....	13	4	0
Poornochunder Singh, Burrisaul.....	13	4	0
Herombchunder Chuckerbutty, Nuddea.....	5	0	0
Issanchunder Banerjee, Hurdol.....	10	0	0
Mohendrapath Ghosal, Cawnpore.....	6	10	0
Kishwar Persad, Sewan.....	5	0	0
Annaprasad Mezmomdar, Betal.....	6	10	0
Niruttom Roy Chowdry, Mucksedpore.....	10	0	0
Gopalgobind Ghate, Kotree.....	13	4	0
Bhroboneswar Singh, Durbhangha.....	13	4	0
Shoseevoosan Roy, Kooshia.....	6	10	0
Mohendranath Hazrah, Jessore.....	13	4	0
Tineory Chowdry, Kanoo Junction.....	3	5	0
Kulypodo Chuckerbutty, Chittagong.....	10	0	0
Kylaschunder Ghose, Furreedpore.....	3	0	0
Shibchunder Shome, Beerphoom.....	20	0	0
Nobinchunder Mitter, Jehanabad.....	13	4	0
Shivaprasunno Ghose, Contai.....	5	0	0
Banyamdhub Mookerji, Balasore.....	20	0	0
Havildar Setol Singh, Shillong.....	6	10	0
Bepinbehary Chatterji, Agram, Sylhet.....	7	0	0
Gobindlal Roy, Tajhat, Rungpore.....	13	4	0
Mohendralal Mookerji, Tippers, Comilla.....	2	12	0
Preonath Banerji, Julpigori.....	14	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Kylaschunder Ghose, Bhagulpore Rs. 6, Read 5 0 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette, July 14, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. F. Wyer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the Burdwan district, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th August next.

Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Aurangabad, in the district of Gya, on leave, is transferred to the district of Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Barh Division of that district.

Mr. J. Whitmore is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collec-

tor, and is posted to the district of Sarun on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of the Midnapore district.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Sarun, is transferred to the district of Gya.

Moolvi Abdool Ghaffoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 24th May last.

The Additional Judge of Bardwan is, under Section 3, Act X of 1870, appointed to perform the functions of a Judge under the said Act in the districts of Bankoora and Burdwan.

Mr. E. N. Baker, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in the district of Lohardugga, is appointed to have charge of the Palamow Division of that district.

The orders of the 23rd ultimo, transferring Mr. J. D. Guel, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Hazareebagh, to the district of Lohardugga, and appointing him to the charge of the Palamow Division of the latter district, are cancelled.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, Magistrate and Collector, Pabna, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 7th ultimo, *vice* Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay.

Mr. A. D. B. Gomees, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to have charge of the Dakshin Shalazpore Division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, or until further orders.

Baboo Medai Prosad Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Patna, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Behar Division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. B. De, or until further orders.

Moonshee Mahomed Ghowsi is appointed temporarily to be a special Sub-Deputy Collector for employment on Butwara work in the district of Durbhunga, *vice* Moonshee Mynooddeen Ahmed, deceased.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Farreedpore, is vested with special appellate powers under section 87 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Moonshee Kalimaddy Ahamed, acted as Sub-Deputy Collector of Noakhally from the 29th January to the 17th February 1876, inclusive.

The services of Baboo Bogola Prosanno Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, for employment as Manager of the estate of the ward Syed Basharat Ali Chaudhuri, in Tipperah.

POLICE.—Mr. A. R. Wigram, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under Section 13-2, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. L. St. John Brodick is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The services of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 21-Pergunnas, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Home, Revenue, and Agriculture.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Nobin Chandra Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Jehanabad Division of the Gya district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Ramgopal Chaki, Additional Moonsif of Cutwa Culna, and of the Sudder Moonsifs of Burdwan, is appointed to be a Moonsif in the district of Burdwan. Baboo Ramgopal Chaki will be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station.

Baboo Sham Chund Dhur, Additional Moonsif of Ranee-gunge, Bood-Bood, and of the Sudder Station in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be a Moonsif in the district of Burdwan. Baboo Sham Chund Dhur will be ordinarily stationed at Cutwa.

Baboo Triguna Prosanna Bose, Moonsif of Cuttack and Kendrapara, is appointed to act temporarily as Moonsif of Pooree, with effect from the 27th May last.

Baboo Gour Churn Roy, Acting Moonsif of Kudba, is appointed to act as a Moonsif in the district of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Ram Chander Dhur, or until further orders. Baboo Gour Churn Roy will be ordinarily stationed at Brahmunberiah.

Advertisements.

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A Brownberry, by Collins.....	Rs. 350 0 0
A do. by Winser	" 180 0 0
A ten blind Gharry	" 135 0 0
An Eastman's Office Jaun, varnished ...	" 200 0 0
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A powerful B. S. B. Gelding, warranted perfectly quiet and steady in gharry and in excellent condition.....	" 225 0 0
2 Sets English plated single harness each.	" 30 0 0
1 do. do. Brass do.	" 26 0 0
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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale-room in the Court House on Saturday the 24th day of July instant at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in a suit No. 714 of 1878 [wherein Tarrucknauth Paramanick and others are plaintiffs and Sreemutty Sosheemookhy Dabee is defendant], and dated the 29th day of July 1879, the following property belonging to the Estate of Gopaulkisto Bannerjee deceased.

No. 1.—All that the undivided moiety or half part, or share of Gopaulkisto Bannerjee deceased, of and in all that lower-roomed brick built house or Godown together with the piece of land or ground thereunto belonging and whereon it is built and erected containing, as per Collectors' Pattah ten chittucks and thirty feet more or less and situate and lying in Clive Street, now Rammohun Mullick's Lane in the Town of Calcutta, and being holding No. 166 and formerly numbered 33/17 and 35/1 in the Municipal tax Bills but now numbered 1 and 49 and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Baboololl Khotah's tenanted house, on the south by Gopaulchunder Doss's tenanted house, on the east by Premnauth Mullick's tenanted house, and on the west by Premnauth Mullick's tenanted house.

2.—Also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that piece of land or ground thereunto belonging containing as per Collector's pattah eleven cattahs eight chittucks and thirty-seven feet and situate and lying in Damzen's Lane, Collootollah Street in the Town of Calcutta, and being holding No. 161 and formerly numbered 4 in the Municipal tax bills but now numbered 9 and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by a drain and Rajah Radhacanto Deb's tenanted land, on the west partly by Kassinauth Mullick and Hurrenauth Mullick's tenanted land, and partly by a drain, on the south by Damzen's Lane and on the east by Nundolaul Seal's dwelling house.

3.—Also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing as per Collector's pattah two cattahs eight chittucks and forty feet situate and lying in Choona-gully in the Town of Calcutta and being holding No. 129 and formerly numbered 5 in the Municipal tax bills, but now numbered 18 and butted and bounded as follows, that is, on the north by Badulchunder Sen's stable house, on the west by Goluckchunder Sircar's dwelling house, and on the east by Baneymadhub Laha's tenanted house, on the south by Modhoooodun Laha's dwelling house.

4.—And also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that two storied brick built house together with the land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation seventeen cattahs more or less situate and lying in China Bazar in the Town of Calcutta and being formerly numbered 4 and 5 China Bazar Lane but now numbered 4 and 5 Jackson's Ghaut Street, and butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by a Lane leading to the Portuguese Church and Jackson's Ghaut Street on south by Canning Street on the east by Mr. J. G. Bagram's tenanted house and on the west by the tenanted house belonging to Ramsoonder Shaw and Netye Churn Mullick.

The Abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar High Court Original Side, or at the office of Messrs Swinhoe Law and Company, the Attorneys for the plaintiffs, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SWINHOE LAW & Co.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys,
Calcutta, High Court } (Sd.) R. BELCHAMBER.
Original Side, the 8th
July, 1880.

Notice.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 694 of 1879 (wherein Fonindrobhushun Chatterjee, of No. 9 Prosonocoomar Tagore's Street in Calcutta Landholder is Plaintiff and Moulvie Ashroffooddeen Ahmed of South Collingah Street in Calcutta aforesaid and also of Chinsurah in the District of Hooghly Matwallie of the Hooghly Emambara Moonshee Afzul-oddeen Ahmed of South Collingah Street aforesaid Mahomedan inhabitant and Moonshee Ashanooddeen Ahmed at present of Bahol College, Oxford in the United Kingdom undergraduate the sons and Bibee Kumeerunnassa, Bibee Wajibunnessa Bibee Musse-bunnassa, Bibee Jameebunnassa the daughters and his Nicca wife Nuanee Bibee and her daughter Hameeda Bibee all respectively of South Collingah Street in Calcutta, the heirs, heiresses and legal representatives of Nowab Amir Ally Khan Bahadur late of South Collingah Street aforesaid are defen-

dants, the creditors of the said Newab who died on or about the 16th day of November 1879, are on or before Saturday the 21st August 1880 to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court in its Original Side their names, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Wilson in the Court House on Saturday the 4th day of September next at 11 of the clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

H. H. REMFRY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, } (Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS.
Calcutta, High Court, } Registrar.
the 8th July, 1880.

Notice.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of 36,40,666 semi vetrified or Jhama Bricks for soling the Road 26 miles in length from Belda to Contai in the Midnapur District and for 5,14,800 c ft. of broken Jhama for metalling the same.

2. The work may be divided into 3 sections and Tenders will be received for each separately and collectively.

3. Tenders will be received up to the 15th of September and must be in the Form which will be supplied on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

4. The sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money must accompany the tenders for each section which will be returned in the event of any tender not being accepted.

5. Further particulars can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office, Midnapur.

R. McKENNIE, C. E.

District Engineer.

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Head Quarter, Sub-Division Bhaugulpur.

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বিজ্ঞাপন

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পতনি তালুক
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করুহাটি পরগণা বহুদলসাহি
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১০৭৪৩/৮৮ ৮৪৪২/১১
৩১১৫৮/২৬ ২০৭৮/৭৬
১৪৯০/৮২৪৮/৯
৩১১৫৮/২৬ ২০৭৮/৭৬
১৪৯০/৮২৪৮/৯
৩১১৫৮/২৬ ২০৭৮/৭৬
১৪৯০/৮২৪৮/৯

নিলকুটি ত্রিবেণি এবং নিল রেশম কার্যের জব্বাদি এই সম্পত্তির বিশেষ বিবরণ অবগতার্থে নিম্ন সাক্ষর-কারির নিকট রাজমহল এবং কুষ্টিয়া কেনি বিল্ডিং ঠিকানায় আবেদন করিতে হইবে।

জি. এস. সাইকস

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বঙ্গদর্শন, বাঙ্গুর, আদর্শদর্শন, কল্পকল্প প্রভৃতি সুপ্র-সিদ্ধ মাসিক পত্র সমূহের কতিপয় স্থলেখক কর্তৃক আদ-রিণী নামে একখানি মাসিক পত্রিকা ও সমালোচনী (১২ পেজি রয়েলের ৩০ পৃষ্ঠা) আগামী অগ্রহায়ণ মাস হইতে নিয়মিত রূপে প্রকাশিত হইবেক। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাসুল সমেত ২৮ টাকা। বাহারা গ্রাহক শ্রেণী ভুক্ত হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন অনুগ্রহ করিয়া আমাকে জানা-ইবেন।

বালোড়
রাজহাট পোষ্ট অফিস
হুগলী।

জিতারকনাথ বিশ্বাস, আদরিণী-কার্যাব্যাপক।

রাজমহলে মূল্যবান সম্পত্তি বিক্রয়ের বিজ্ঞাপন।
মিস্ত্রাংশ স্টীল ম্যাকিনটস এণ্ড কোম্পানি ডিক্রিয়ার
বঃ

মিশ্রাংশ ই, আর, ম্যাসিক সাহেবা দেনাদার

নিচের লিখিত জমিদারি, পতনি, ও জোত সম্পত্তির অবিভক্ত ১১/০ আনা অংশে দেনাদারের যে স্বত্ব সম্পর্ক ও লভ্য আছে তাহা রূহস্পতিবারে সন ১৮৮০ সালের ৫ আগষ্ট তারিখে রাজ মহলের আশিষ্টাণ্ট কমিশনার এবং সুরভিনেট জজ আদালতে বিক্রয় হইবে। মিস্ত্রাংশ স্টীল ম্যাকিনটস এণ্ড কোম্পানি, বাহারা উক্ত সম্পত্তির অপর ১১/০ আনা অংশের স্বত্বাধিকারি, এতদ্বারা জানাইতেছেন যে, যদি উপরন্ত আদালতের বিক্রয়ে উক্ত সম্পত্তির উপযুক্ত ও প্রচুর মূল্য হয় তাহা হইলে নিলাম ক্রেতা এই মূল্যের হারানুসারে মূল্য প্রদানে অপর ১১/০ আনা অংশ লইতে পারিবেন। মিস্ত্রাংশ স্টীল ম্যাকিনটস এণ্ড কোম্পানি উপরন্ত মতে সম্পত্তি বিক্রয় এবং হস্তান্তর করিতে প্রস্তুত আছেন এ বিক্রয়ে খনাতা মহোদয়গণকে আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে।

তালিকার নম্বর	তৌজির নম্বর	কালেক্টরির নাম	মহলের নাম	জমির পরিমাণ	সদর জমা
			জমিদারি		
২৫	৫৪৪	মালদহ	হরিশপুর বিশনপুর	১৪৮৭/	৩৩৮৬০
২৮	৪৯৮	ঐ	দরি দিয়াড়া ঝাউবোনা	৪২৪০/	৬৬২৬/৯
২৯	১১৬	নয়াগ্রামকা	ওয়ারেক নিমগাছী উধুয়া	৩৩৩২/	২৯৭৮/৩
৩০	১২০	ঐ	তরফ পলাশগাছী	২১২৬০/	৮০৫৮/২
৩১	ঐ	ঐ	তরফ শিরশী গোবিন্দপুর	১২২৫/	৩২৭৮/০
৩২	১২৮	ঐ	মোজো দাছ টোলা	৪৮৯৪/	৩২৭৮/০
৩৩	১৪২	ঐ	তরফ লক্ষীপুর	৬৩৮/	২২৮/০
৩৪	১৪৩	ঐ	তরফ লক্ষীপুর	২৯২/	২৮/০
			পতনি		
৩৪	৪২	পুরনিয়া	তরফ ধরমপুর মোদাকত	২৫৬২/	অন্যান্য মহলের
৩৬			মোজো শুকপাড়া ও আমানত বন্দবস্তী	২৪৪০/	সামিলে থাকায়
৩৭	১৬৪৪০২	নয়াগ্রামকা	শুকপাড়া	৫৬৬১/	কর দিতে হয় ন
৩৯		ঐ	মোজো পাতিড়া ও জলকর পাতিড়া		৬৬২৬/৯
			এবং ক্ষুদ্র ক্ষুদ্র জাইগির ও জোত		১০০১-

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জি. এস. সাইকস

রাজমহল

৫ আগষ্ট সন ১৮৮০ সাল।

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.
The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting re-assurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

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R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.

Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

AMRITARASA.

PRICE REDUCED.

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winning fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Choleric pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 8.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRAN BANERJEE,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJEE,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRAN ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the

application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdih.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorrhoea. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhoea of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU,
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE,
Asst. Surgeon, Roorkee.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEE,
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRAN ROY MAHASOY,
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Koirnjes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opiate. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me until I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHIOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEN NATH SOOKOOL,
Benares.

STREET, CAI TUTTA.